

FAMILY BOOK

BY MRS. COPLEY

Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.—*Phil. iv. 8.*

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
The school of experience—the heart the source of conduct—christian principles.	
CHAP. I. FAMILY CONNEXIONS	5
Thrifty parents—characters of children—sunday schools a great blessing—death of the father.	
II. THE SUTTON FAMILY	8
The family settle in the country—a great blessing to the neighbourhood—the daughter's illness—old domestics—parental anxieties—mistaken views—a valuable servant—pastoral application of religious truth—sanctified affliction—death of two children, and of the pious servant—a decided change in the family—parental consolations—the daughter's recovery.	
III. DEFERENCE TO PARENTS	32
Filial obligations frequently lost sight of—delicate attention to the comforts and wishes of parents—advantages resulting therefrom—address on filial duty—anecdotes—retribution to an undutiful son—filial ingratitude—fine instance of filial affection in two sons—the recruit.	
IV. BROTHERS AND SISTERS	43
Large families generally more harmonious than small ones—jealousies often excited by early mismanagement—Alfred and Louisa—Henry and Ellen—hints for the promotion of love and harmony in families.	

	PAGE
V. SPECULATION AND SURETISHIP	52
The speculating tradesman—the note of hand—the unimproved advantage—America.	
VI. SELF-CONCEIT	58
The conceited housemaid—the spoiled pudding—a bad fall—the ill-chosen situation—fatal self-deception.	
VII. PUNCTUALITY	63
An orderly family—quotation from Mrs. More—saying of the duke of Newcastle—anecdote of Rev. S. Brewer—Melancthon—the dilatory man—the punctual man—King George the Third—Lord Nelson—a ladies' committee—quotation from Rev. W. Jay—influence of punctuality on religious duties.	
VIII. PROCRASTINATION	67
The disposition to procrastinate—its results described—hooks and fastenings—the cottage robbed—the house burnt down—the will defeated—the child sacrificed—Julius Cesar—the soul ruined—regrets of a mother and a minister.	
IX. DECISION OF CHARACTER	73
Symptoms and evils of indecision—example of Jones the soldier	
X. MUTUAL FORBEARANCE	75
Blessing of the peace-maker—difference of circumstances and character—anecdote from Dr. Dwight.	
XI. MAXIMS ON WASTE	78
Frugality conducive both to comfort and liberality—anecdote of a rich gentleman—quotation from a sermon—frugality a christian virtue.	
XII. FEMALE DRESS	80
Influence of example—dangerous tendency of love of dress—a dressy lass generally a slatternly wife—saying of Augustus Cesar—anecdote of a minister and a fine lady—the fox's tail—saying of Rev. J. Newton—scripture	

directions—importance of female character—female employments—influence of the maternal character.

XIII. SOBRIETY AND MODERATION 86

Story of Nanny Cox—mistaken ideas of nourishment and strength— anecdote of a poor woman—bad consequences of giving gin to washerwomen—maxims—the remarks of a physician—obligation of the christian Dr. Doddridge's motto—"One Glass more"—"The Drunkard's Will."

XIV. NURSING 94

Trading beggars—mistakes of well-meaning people—a better mode suggested—self-willed resolutions—opposite results of proper and improper treatment.

XV. HEALTH AND SICKNESS 100

The physician's rules of health—medical books—advertised medicines—mistakes in medicine—heating regimen—infection—many visitors—religious conversation with the sick.

XVI. ACCIDENTS 112

Importance of presence of mind—swallowing a pin—an opiate swallowed in mistake—an artery cut—accidents by water—a young lady saved from drowning—a lad recovered from apparent death—accidents of fire—a chimney on fire—a person's clothes on fire—a house on fire—an excellent maxim.

XVII. LOOKING FOR THINGS IN THE WRONG PLACE 119

Anecdote of silly Sam—the story improved—looking for a fortune—for admiration—king Solomon's mistake—the mistakes of christians.

XVIII. GOOD THOUGHTS IN THE MIDST OF BUSINESS 122

Employment not necessarily an enemy to devotion—vain excuses—expedients suggested—examples of the pious shepherd—weaver—shoemaker—mother—Nehemiah—Zaccheus—Melancthon.

XIX. WHERE THERE IS A WILL, THERE IS A WAY 125

Anecdote of the rats—Jem Price, the good economist—

Mary Jones, the notable mother—John Richards, the affectionate son—Sam Driver, the self-taught philosopher—Ned Turner, the conscientious sabbath-keeper—the soul in earnest about salvation.

XX. CORRECTING MISTAKES 130

False pride—real dignity—practice of a wise and good man.

XXI. CONQUEST OF EVIL TEMPER 131

Natural difference of tempers admitted—management of temper inculcated—easy-tempered persons, through inattention, often a cause of irritation to others—minute orders should be obeyed—example of the inconvenience resulting from inattention in trifles—the cup of vitriol—bad tempers to be corrected—not to be justified—first risings to be resisted—resist on christian principles—humility—the example of Christ—influences of the Holy Spirit to be sought—christian conquests over evil tempers—Betsey—anecdote of Socrates—maxims.

XXII. ILL-GOTTEN GOODS 139

Maxims—farmer Hunter and his family—madam West's will.

XXIII. REMOVALS 143

Temptations to remove—disadvantages of removing—sayings of poor Richard—religious considerations.

XXIV. PROVIDENCE 146

Levity in speaking of Providence false confidence—harmony of Providence with scripture—pious observance of Providence.

XXV. PEACE AND FORGIVENESS 148

The peace-maker a blessing to his neighbourhood—rules of conduct—lines on revenge—forgiveness—lines on bishop Boulter—example of archbishop Cranmer—anecdote of a gentleman and his flower-garden—the old arm-chair.

XXVI. KINDNESS AMONG NEIGHBOURS . . .	155
---------------------------------------	-----

Loungers—expensive visitors—the good neighbour—harmless—peaceable—kind—accommodating—helpful in time of affliction—desirous of promoting spiritual profit—maxims on friendship and company.

XXVII. SELF-DENIAL	160
------------------------------	-----

Necessity—duty—advantages of self-denial.

XXVIII. USEFULNESS	161
------------------------------	-----

Every one may be useful—anecdote of the shoemaker and Rev. T. Robinson—Lois and Eunice—the bed-ridden Scotchwoman—Melancthon's servant—epitaph on Sally Jackson.

XXIX. COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE	165
--	-----

Asking advice—parental approbation—a happy disappointment—reasons for preference—general suitability—good conduct in present relations—prudence—piety—discretion—conduct before and after marriage—fable of the sun and north wind.

XXX. CARE OF CHILDREN	173
---------------------------------	-----

Importance of the subject—care of infants—early discipline—agreement between parents—example—correction with mildness—scrupulous regard to truth—favourites—rewards and punishments—useful employment—behaviour in the house of God—respect for ministers inculcated—religious instruction—sunday schools—care of a family no excuse for neglect of personal religion—nor religious engagements for neglect of a family.

XXXI. FAMILY PRAYER	184
-------------------------------	-----

Importance of beginning immediately—extracts from Matthew Henry's Sermon—anecdote of a young lady—practical influence of family prayer—excuses for the neglect of the duty answered.

XXXII. OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH	191
--	-----

False excuses—division of labour—the sabbaths of

ungodly families—a change effected—friday payments—the sabbath a day of rest—this end secured by good management through the week—religious improvement of the sabbath—its sacred enjoyment.

XXXIII. ADVICE TO YOUNG TRADESMEN 200

Value of good advice—integrity—punctuality—sober calculations—the best policy—sin of defrauding government—evils of long credit—tradesmen in the same line of business—anecdote—deception and false promises—the pious tradesman's daily prayer—maxims for tradesmen—diligence—the young tradesman's best instructors—folly of pride—personal superintendence—small things not to be despised—resentment—"learn to stoop"—anecdote of B. Franklin—sudden changes—good contrivance—improvement of time—regard appearance—character—extravagance—the public house—the pawnbroker's shop—needless expenses—choice of a wife—profitable questions—beggarly pride—danger of small expenses—auctions—getting into debt—the tradesman at home—a complaining spirit—politics—perseverance—forethought—worldly-mindedness—dependence on Providence.

XXXIV. HELPING ONE ANOTHER 222

Regular allotment of business—ill-nature humorously reproved.

XXXV. CHANGING PLACES 225

XXXVI. SUPERSTITION 226

Unlucky omens—wise arrangements and disposals of Providence—human blindness as to futurity conducive to real good.

XXXVII. THE HOUSEKEEPER'S CHAPTER OF SUNDRIES 231

Cleanliness—keeping things to their proper uses—kindness to animals—borrowing—vessels used in cookery—boiling vegetables—charcoal—boiling potatoes—coal balls—sunday dinners that require no

personal attention—order and comfort to be expected in a christian family.

XXXVIII. REVERENCE TO THE AGED 241

Anecdote of a kind-hearted lad—respect for the aged a favourable indication of character—reasons for honouring the aged.

XXXIX. JESTING, FOOLISH SPORTS, AND FOOL-HARDINESS 244

Distinction between cheerfulness and levity—malignant wit—profane wit—practical jests—their injurious, and sometimes fatal effects—a child injured by terror—rash feats of strength—the sailor at the cannon's mouth.

XL. ON GIVING CHARACTERS TO SERVANTS 250

The golden rule—false character of M. H.—deception cannot last long—a character redeemed.

XLI. CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM 254

True patriotism—personal reform

XLII. GOOD AND ILL REPORTS 256

Importance of good character—malicious aspersions generally neutralized—character finds its own level—harmlessness—prudent care to avoid just reproach.

XLIII. COMPANIONS AND SECRETS 258

Danger of evil company—the christian's necessary intercourse with the world—maxims of general prudence—profitable intercourse—scripture proverbs.

XLIV. GOVERNMENT OF THE TONGUE 262

A high christian attainment—dangers of failure—from the depravity of the human heart—from the facility of speech—from the frequency of speech—speaking without a thought—maxims for the regulations of the tongue—a school exercise—on answering a fool—anecdote of Rev. J. Howe—laws of speech—a quotation from Rev. W. Jay—a remark of Paley.

XLV. READING	268
------------------------	-----

Address on the formation of a reading society or lending library—objections of interested persons—profitable reading—saying of Rev. J. Newton—value of the bible—sentiment of Locke—lines on the bible.

XLVI. COMMON SENSE	272
------------------------------	-----

Common sense a valuable attainment—persons of learning and genius often deficient—estimate of common sense as to the relative value of time and eternity.

XLVII. POLITENESS	274
-----------------------------	-----

Value of true politeness—selfishness the great opposite—politeness not confined to rank in society—marks of genuine politeness—example from scripture.

XLVIII. HELP AND PITY	276
---------------------------------	-----

Impertinent tattle—story of the traveller, and the sympathy of passengers—the good Samaritan.

XLIX. MAXIMS AGAINST SIN	277
------------------------------------	-----

L. CONSCIENCE	279
-------------------------	-----

Conscience an ever present witness—influence of conscience on the health—a good conscience described.

LI. MAXIMS ON SELF-EXAMINATION	280
--	-----

Lines by Dr. Watts—conduct brought to the test of the scriptures—anecdote of King William IV.

LII. SAYINGS ON REPENTANCE	282
--------------------------------------	-----

Chiefly from Mason's Select Remains.

LIII. AWFUL STATE OF A WICKED MAN	283
---	-----

A striking simile—anecdote of a pious mind and profane gentleman.

LIV. SICKNESS, RECOVERY, DEATH	283
--	-----

Suitable improvement of sickness in the neighbourhood—the time of health most suitable to prepare for sickness and death—advantage of familiarizing our minds to the thoughts of death—counsel to those recovered from

sickness—death no terror to a christian—happy state of mind of Mrs. Henry—of Mr. Mead—Folly of aged persons still clinging to ~~Me~~—conversation with an old man—false hopes—conversation with another man.

LIV. TRUE RICHES 292

The poor nobleman and the rich poor woman—sayings.

LVI. CROSSES AND AFFLICTIONS 293

Conversation with an afflicted woman—anecdote of Rev. J. Newton—design and adaptation of affliction—crosses sent to cure idolatry—supports under affliction—youth warned to expect sorrow—sanctified affliction endears the word of God—resignation of a poor woman.

LVII. THE WIDOW AND THE FATHERLESS 299

Striking saying addressed to a widow—the widow and fatherless the care of God—asserted in scripture and confirmed by experience—precepts and promises of scripture—examples of remarkable interpositions of Providence on behalf of widows.

LVIII. CHRISTIAN CONTENTMENT* AND CHEERFUL-
NESS 305

Contentment and discontent exemplified in a conversation with two old women—maxims and motives to contentment—anecdote of the settlers in New England.

LIX. HINTS FOR YOUNG PERSONS 318

*Hints chiefly selected from Mason, Henry, and others—
anecdote of Col. Gardiner, and of Rev. Richard Cecil.*

LX. RULES FOR DAILY CONDUCT 323

LXI. DECISION IN RELIGION 325

The undecided character—misery of such a state—decided religion alone confers safety, peace, stability, and usefulness.

LXII. CONSISTENCY WITH RELIGIOUS PROFESSION 327

What is involved in a profession of religion—expectations

justly excited—obligations to consistency—the proper influence of religion on children in their conduct to their parents—on the mother in her discharge of relative duties—on young persons in subordinate stations—selfishness utterly unworthy of a religious professor—the farmer's man—the dairy maid—irreligious persons hardened by the seemingly small inconsistencies of professors—the happy results of consistent piety.

LXIII. INSTABILITY IN RELIGION 336

Itching ears—a dangerous though popular preacher—the influence of his preaching on different characters—a strong temptation overruled—the matter reasoned—opinions of judicious christians—steadfastness not inconsistent with liberality.

LXIV. CONCLUSION 345

Mrs. Sutton under the infirmities of age—deafness not a reason for neglecting public worship—dimsightedness enhances the value of a well-stored mind—christians bringing forth fruit in old age—the confidence of a saint in death—recapitulation of the principles and design of the Family Book.



THE FAMILY BOOK.

INTRODUCTION.

THERE is a well-known saying—"He that would end as his father ended, must begin as his father begun."—If the father through life acted wisely and well, the children cannot do better than follow his example. But it is possible that, in passing through life, the parents have been convinced of many errors; perhaps have smarted for their folly, and become wiser by bitter experience. In such a case, if the parents have candour and humility enough to point out to their children the mistakes into which they have fallen, with the inconveniences they have suffered in consequence, and the advantages they have found in correcting their sentiments and altering their habits; then the wisdom of the children will appear, not in blindly following their parents through all their errors, but in listening to their warnings, in avoiding their mistakes, and so arriving at as good a conclusion as their parents, without having so many painful steps to retrace. Such an act of parental kindness I have often

wished to perform for my dear children ; and with that view, I have long been in the habit of penning down such maxims and hints as I have gleaned in passing through life—some of them gathered from the lips of my parents or other friends ; others resulting from observation, or experience of the inconveniences resulting from an improper course of conduct. “ Experience keeps a dear school ; but fools will learn in no other ; and too often they will not learn even in that.” I hope my children will not be guilty of such folly, but will be glad to take advantage of the experience of others.

The first step to obtaining true wisdom for ourselves, or imparting useful instruction to others, is to obtain a clear insight into human nature ; to keep constantly in view our own depravity and the corruption of our hearts, as the great source of all our mistakes, both concerning the interests of time and eternity. We are too apt to look upon idleness, extravagance, neglect, incivility, and peevishness, as accidental faults, which stand alone, and which are to be corrected by arguing against this or that particular vice or folly ; but the fact is, they are all so many streams issuing from a corrupt fountain, and the only effectual cure will be found in purifying the fountain. If the heart be renewed by the grace of God, though lesser faults may for a time be overlooked, yet, when they are fairly brought before the notice of the individual, they will be regarded in the light of sins against God, and on that ground stedfastly and successfully resisted. It is quite right that people should see the inconvenience and mischief resulting from improper conduct ; and we have great reason to be thankful that sound policy is always on the

side of duty, and that godliness is found "profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come:" but then we must remember, that worldly interest is but a very inferior motive. The promise of advantage in this life, is to godliness, and the minor virtues that godliness brings along with it; not to the minor virtues detached from godliness. Besides, in point of fact, they very seldom, if ever, are really separated. We sometimes see ungodly persons who are cleanly, industrious, frugal, and prosperous; but then there is so much ill temper and peevishness mingled with these good qualities, as deprive themselves, and those around, of the comfort their circumstances would lead us to suppose they enjoyed. Or perhaps there is such a miserly spirit as imbitters all; or such a worldly spirit as renders the thought of death dreadful, as the period which will terminate all these pleasures, and give them nothing better in their stead; or there is such a self-righteous spirit, as induces persons really to suppose that heaven is their just due, as a reward for their industry, decency, and frugality, in managing their little worldly affairs. One way or other, it will surely be seen, that there is no complete character except the true christian; and he, alas! is very far from perfect. There are two or three principles, however, constantly operating on his mind, which tend to secure that uniformity of character, which men of the world never attain, and for want of which they are never thoroughly comfortable. In the first place, the christian sees himself a sinner, unworthy of every good thing, and deserving every thing evil: this makes him humble, contented and thankful.

Then he habitually remembers that he is accountable to God for every moment of time, and every atom of worldly possession and influence with which he is intrusted. This teaches him carefully and diligently to employ all in the best possible way, so as to promote the happiness of his fellow-creatures, and the glory of God. Besides this, he habitually considers himself as only a passenger through this world to a better. This is the best guard against worldly-mindedness, and at the same time, a great support under the sorrows and trials of life. Then, again, feeling that he is indebted for all his comforts here, and for all his hopes of heaven hereafter, to the free mercy of God in Jesus Christ, he finds the love of Christ constraining him in every thing so to live, as to glorify the Saviour, and to bring others to love and serve him too. The person who is habitually governed by these principles, will most successfully pursue the study of "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely and of good report," and will most effectually secure his own happiness in this life, and the happiness of those around him. I therefore wish my children to remember, that though I may often set down some particular instance of conduct, and the consequences resulting from it, it is my habitual conviction—that whatever is bad in conduct flows from the inward depravity of the heart; and whatever is really good flows from the renewing influences of the Holy Spirit on the heart, making the tree good, that the fruit also may be good; moreover, that though people without religion may act wisely in some particulars, there is nothing uniformly

and permanently valuable in character, but what springs from christian principles.

Being, as I have already observed, chiefly indebted to the instructions of my parents and friends for any useful knowledge I may be able to impart to my children and others, and not wishing to receive credit for what does not belong to me, I shall first introduce my reader to the acquaintance of those friends, and then proceed to give some of their maxims; and, when I can recollect them, the occasions of their being communicated.

CHAP. I.—MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

My parents were decent, respectable people, in a plain way, and spared no labour or expense for the good of their children. My father was shepherd to farmer Williams. His place was laborious, and he was often exposed to night-watching and severe weather; but his health was good, and his pay according to his labour. My mother was one of the most cleanly, notable housewives in the parish; and as both were frugal, industrious, and managing, our cottage and garden always looked creditable and comfortable, and our family was reckoned among the neighbours as "very well to do." I dare say when we children were little, our parents had many sharp struggles to make both ends meet, which we little thought of at the time—perhaps never thought of at all till we came to have families of our own. However, they brought us up in credit and comfort, and contrived to give us a better education

than had fallen to their own lot. We each had two or three years' instruction at an evening school, where we learned to read, write, and cast accounts; besides which, the boys, as they grew up, were apprenticed to trades, and our good mother instructed us girls in household business, plain work, and knitting.

My elder sisters went out to service. They were much respected by their employers, and scarcely ever changed their places, except to take a higher department in the same family. In course of time, both of them were respectably settled in life, and enabled to assist our dear parents in their declining years, which they justly considered but a small return for the benefits conferred on their childhood and youth, which, indeed, had laid the foundation of their prosperity through life.

My eldest brother was "as steady as old Time." I scarcely ever remember his being blamed, or exciting an anxious feeling in the minds of our parents. My second brother was of a more fickle, roving turn; and they were often afraid, lest, by some rash imprudent step, he should blast his own comfort, and disappoint their hopes—and indeed he was more than once on the point of doing so: but, with all his faults, he was a lad of principle. He would listen to the counsel of friends; and if a thing was pointed out to him as sinful and imprudent, he would conquer himself, and give it up. I need not say he had cause to rejoice in having done so. My youngest brother was, in some respects, the most highly favoured of the family: for, in addition to the instructions we all enjoyed, in his childhood a Sunday-school

was set up in our village, of which he was one of the first scholars. The instructions imparted to him were a great blessing to the whole family ; for though our parents were conscientious inquiring people, their advantages had been very limited, and their views of divine truth very imperfect. But the excellent friends who established the sunday-school, and of whom I shall often have occasion to speak, in that and other plans of christian usefulness, were the means of leading many, both parents and children, to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. To their instrumentality, under God, I must ascribe it that my dear parents, in their later years, were brought to know the way of God more perfectly, and to discern more clearly the glory and the authority of the gospel ; and I trust not one of their children have been left strangers to its saving power. In religious things, my dear parents were pleasing illustrations of those sayings of holy writ—“Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord”—“Though thy beginning be but small, thy latter end shall greatly increase”—“The path of the just is as the shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day.” Good books, lent by our excellent friends, became the delightful companions of my dear father’s solitary labours. He read them with prayer, and he was enabled to “learn, mark, and inwardly digest” the sacred truths they contained. Our evenings were happily spent in listening to his profitable remarks ; in hearing little Edward repeat the lessons appointed him, or the good instructions received in the sunday-school ; in searching the scriptures whether these things were

so; and in praying that the Holy Spirit would continually enlighten our minds to discern the truth as it is in Jesus.

I have told you how the rest of the family were disposed of. I must just add, that as we grew up, my mother often went out to ironing or household work, and occasionally to nursing. It was therefore necessary for me to remain at home to make the house comfortable for my father, to keep the boys in order, and to have things in order against my mother's return. I took very much to my needle, and was quick in imitating whatever I saw in that department. So I got pretty good employment, both in taking in work at home, and in going out, when my mother could spare me, to work in various families.

My father died of a hurt in his back in the prime of life. He was many months confined to the house, during which time he exemplified much of the power of true religion. After his death, my mother, brother Edward, and myself, lived happily together, till Edward was settled in his master's house as foreman; and about the same time I was settled in life, when my dear mother took up her abode with me, and, as my children well know, proved a great blessing to the family.

CHAP. II.—THE SUTTON FAMILY.

I WILL next give you such particulars as I have been able to collect respecting the excellent and judicious friends, to whom I have already alluded.

On retiring from business in London, Mr. and

Mrs. Sutton settled in that pretty cottage in Hawthorn Lane, which turns out of the high road just at the forty-fifth mile-stone.

They were in comfortable moderate circumstances, but not what might be reckoned wealthy. Had they been intent on obtaining a large fortune, they would most likely have remained longer in a flourishing business; but they resolved rather to be content with moderation, and to retreat from the busy world, that they might have more leisure to devote to the cultivation of religion in their own souls, and to exert themselves for the good of their fellow-creatures. Accordingly, having seen their eldest daughter comfortably married, and given up business to two sons, they came with two younger daughters and one little boy, to settle in our village; and many have had reason to be thankful that ever they came. Though the good old people have been dead many years, and the young ones settled far away, their names are still held in grateful remembrance, and perhaps some, who little think it, are to this day indebted to them for the comfort of a decent, respectable servant, or of a prudent managing wife. It was my happiness, when a girl, to be often employed in this excellent family, by which means I had frequent opportunities of observing their good ways; and when, in course of years, I settled in life, and began house-keeping for myself, the good old lady often paid me a visit, and gave me such advice and admonitions as I have thought worth laying up for children's children. It seemed to be the constant study of this worthy family, how they might benefit others: there was no case of sorrow or suffering to which they did not attempt

to afford relief. For this purpose they not only freely gave of their substance, but they spared no pains to put people in a way of bettering their own condition. It is surprising to observe how much every one's condition, under God, depends on himself; and how much things may be bettered by, as the saying is, taking hold of the tool at the right end. Our squire was a kind-hearted, well-meaning man in his way, and, as I have heard, had many more thousands a year than Mr. Sutton had hundreds; but which of them did most good among the poor? Why, no doubt, the worthy inhabitants of the cottage, ten to one.

The squire, it is true, spent a deal of money on feasting the people at christmas, and harvest-home, and on all the birth-days of his family, and there were coals and blankets given away every winter, and neither the squire nor his lady ever refused to give relief to any case of distress, real or pretended; but then they did not trouble themselves to go among the people, and find out the causes of their distress, and put them upon exerting themselves in the best way, and bringing up their families in an orderly, respectable, and religious manner.

This good work in our village chiefly rested with Mr. and Mrs. Sutton: they were indefatigable in it, and, by this means, they were greater benefactors to the poor than if they had lavished among them thousands a year without discrimination, and without personal exertion. Indeed, after they came into the village, what the squire gave in charity was turned to much more account than it was before, for he often consulted them, and always attended to their recommendation.

When we see good fruit, we generally feel an interest in knowing something about the nature of the tree that produced it: and my children will, like myself, be inclined to inquire by what principles this amiable family were influenced and regulated, and what was the source of the excellency they discovered. I have already sufficiently intimated that it was a religious family; I may add, that, from what I constantly saw and heard among them, I was first led to form an idea what true religion is.

I have mentioned being frequently employed in the house at needlework: besides this, I have several times travelled with the family, to wait upon the ladies; and once I was in the house several months together on account of the dangerous illness of the youngest Miss Sutton. For several weeks, my mother, the old cook, and myself took turns in sitting up with the young lady; thus we had many opportunities of seeing and hearing what was good, and I do hope it was made a great blessing to us.

For the first three weeks, Miss Sutton was scarcely at all sensible: during that time her affectionate parents were filled with the deepest distress and anxiety, which, as we could find, both by their conversation and prayers, arose not so much from her state of suffering, or even the prospect of losing her, as from a deep concern to be assured of her everlasting safety and welfare. This was often a matter of surprise to my mother and myself; indeed there were many remarks made and many practices adopted in this family which at first we could not at all understand; and my mother used to think they were rather to blame in

speaking so plainly about death and preparation for it, lest it should alarm the poor young lady. It was in a conversation with the faithful old servants of the house, that the sentiments and practices of the family were explained in such a way as fully convinced us that, if the soul and eternity are of real importance, the attention paid to them was not greater than the subject justly demanded.

Old cook, and Robert the gardener, had lived in the family a great many years. Robert had been gardener to Mr. Sutton's father, and, on his death, from attachment to the family, lived as porter and in-door servant with Mr. Sutton in London, until his retiring from business to live in the country again placed his old servant in a situation more agreeable to his early habits. Cook also had served the family ever since Mr. Sutton's marriage. Both were completely identified with all the interests of the family, and seemed to look on the young people almost as if they were their own children. Old Robert was always on the watch when any one came out of the sick room to inquire what sort of a night his dear young lady had passed, or to offer choice flowers, or fresh ripe fruit, which he hoped she might fancy.

One evening we were all sent down stairs to supper, while Mr. and Mrs. Sutton remained with their daughter. Old Robert began the conversation by asking my mother whether she thought there were any hopes of Miss Harriet's recovery. My mother replied, she had very little hope, but there was no certainty : she had seen persons still worse who yet had been restored.

Robert.—"I am sure many many fervent prayers are offered up on her behalf; and we know that God is a God hearing and answering prayer."

Cook.—"I am sure that I, for one, should be most truly thankful for her recovery; and yet I pray more earnestly still, and so do her dear parents, that she may be enabled to leave some decided testimony of her safety for eternity. Dear child! she knows what is necessary to a sinner's salvation, and if she might but express that *her* mind is fixed on the Rock of Ages, I could resign her, and so could master and mistress. If the soul is safe, it little matters whether death come in youth or age. But it is not for us to dictate. She has been the child of many fervent prayers; she has been instructed in the way of salvation, and she has had holy examples set before her. We may hope that the Lord is working on her mind, though she is not capable of expressing it; yet it is very natural that her anxious parents should long to know from her own lips the state of her mind at this solemn period."

Mother.—"I wonder, for my part, that they should be so anxious on that particular; there is no doubt but what she is very safe. If she is not fit to go, what will become of thousands? Think how well she has been brought up; and so amiable, and well-behaved; and so good to the poor! 'Tis hard parting, to be sure, but I wish every child of mine were as fit to go. It is a pity her parents should distress themselves about it. If she had not been so good as she has been, yet God Almighty is very merciful; but she, dear innocent young creature, is sure to go to heaven."

Cook.—"Ah, my friend, these things cannot satisfy the minds of her parents. Amiable and good as she has been, and there could scarcely be a child more dutiful and amiable, the bible tells us that all have sinned in thought, word, or deed; that we are all sinners in the sight of God; and except we believe on the Lord Jesus Christ for life and salvation, we must perish."

Mother.—"And do you suppose she does not believe on the Lord Jesus Christ?"

Cook.—"I have no doubt she believes that what the bible says about him is true; but what we are anxious to know is, that she feels *herself* to be a lost, perishing sinner, and in deep concern commits her soul into the hands of the Lord Jesus, to be saved in his own appointed way. This is a very different thing from believing in a general, careless manner. If we believe to the saving of the soul, we apply to the Lord Jesus Christ, feeling that we need his salvation, as much as if we were the only beings who had sinned, and needed a Saviour; and we cannot rest satisfied without a well-grounded confidence and heartfelt experience of his salvation.

"You know that, now Miss Harriet is ill, we are not satisfied with knowing that the doctor is a skilful man, and that he has plenty of excellent medicines in his shop, but we apply to him, and desire that he would come himself, and give his advice in this particular case, and we get the dear young lady to take the medicines he prescribes. So, every sinner must feel and bewail his own sin and misery, and seek Christ for him or herself, in fervent prayer, and have the remedy provided in the gospel applied to his own case."

Mother.—"Well, if all this belongs to believing in Christ, and obtaining salvation, I am afraid there are thousands who call themselves believers, and yet know nothing at all about it."

Robert.—"No doubt of it. I remember the time when I thought little about it myself: my parents taught me to be honest, industrious, and civil to my betters, and so I got the name of a good lad. As it was the custom of my parents, and also of my master and mistress, when I went to service, I went to church at least once every Sunday, and generally read a chapter in the bible every evening; I used also to say the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Ten Commandments, night and morning, unless I was very much hurried or tired. This was more than many young men did; and I thought myself very good indeed. I was not over fond of thinking about death, but if ever the thought did come into my mind, I persuaded myself that I had done no harm, and was sure to go to heaven; but all the while I was as great a stranger to repentance, faith, and prayer, as if I had been born a heathen."

Cook.—"Yes, it was the same with all of us at that time; and oh, what a mercy that we were not left to perish in that state of ignorance! We may well say, 'God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us, even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ. By grace we are saved.'"

Mother.—"Well, it is a great mercy to be set right if you were wrong before. And, pray, were master and mistress of the same way of thinking? and how was it that you all took such a new turn?"

Cook.—"I will tell you all about it."

and mistress, when first they were married, thought little about the religion of the heart. They were upright and kind to their fellow-creatures, and decent in their attendance on public worship; but at that time, it may be truly said of the whole family, we were living without God in the world.

“ When Miss Ellen was born, (she that was married just before we came to live here,) a nurse-maid was recommended to my mistress by an old lady whom she greatly respected. Mistress was not one of those mothers who leave their children entirely to the care of servants, though at that time she loved pleasure more, and was more inclined to go out than she now is. However, let children be ever so well attended by their parents, it is a great matter to have a faithful, conscientious nurse, such as Nanny proved herself to be. When she came to be hired, she was very particular in engaging for liberty to attend public worship at least once every Lord’s day, unless there was illness: this my mistress readily granted her, and it was the only liberty she required; indeed, there was no persuading her to leave sight of her charge for a single hour on any other business whatever; and even then, she was as particular in her directions to me and the housemaid as if the child had been her own. She had many good ways with the children, (she lived with us till there were seven of them,) keeping them in strict subjection, and yet so cheerful and happy. Never were pleasanter children, nor children who gave less trouble to those about them, which I must, in a great measure, attribute to her good methods with them.

“ Nanny generally spent her leisure, when she had any, (which was not very often, for she was

industrious with her needle,) in the nursery, reading good books; yet she was by no means morose or gloomy. If we invited her, she had no objection to sit an hour with the other servants in the kitchen, but she could not endure any light, vain conversation, or foolish songs, or jest books, which, I am sorry to say, we at that time saw no harm in. However, she made herself very agreeable; having travelled much, and seen a great deal of the world, her conversation was always entertaining, though she never failed to give it also an instructive turn, and often proposed to read a chapter in the bible, or an extract from some good book which she had by her, or had borrowed.

“ By degrees she quietly wrought a great change in our kitchen: instead of vain, unprofitable talk, that one should have been ashamed to remember, we either spoke of something useful, or else Robert read to us of an evening while we sat at our needle-work.

“ When the children became old enough to understand any thing, Nanny spared no pains in teaching them little hymns and catechisms, suited to their capacities; she used also to read the bible, and pray with them, and took them with her to public worship. My mistress did not object to this, for though she thought them too young to understand what they heard, she was always satisfied as to their being safe in Nanny's care. But children understand more than grown people are aware of, and it was amazing to hear what remarks the dear little creatures would make, and how they would repeat their texts and hymns, and talk to Nanny about Jesus Christ and heaven. Master and mistress were fond of the children, and often

had them into the parlour, but they did not at that time notice these things, and, perhaps, hardly knew the instructions that were bestowed on them.

“ But what with Nanny’s serious conversation and reading, and the children’s pretty little sayings, we, in the kitchen, began to think there must be something in religion beyond a mere name. I believe Robert was the first who proposed to go with Nanny to her place of worship.”

Robert.—“ Yes, and never, I trust, shall I forget it. At first I thought, for all the world, that Nanny had been telling the minister all about me ; but if she had, I had no right to be angry, for what he said was true enough ; besides, it was not a likely matter that such a gentleman would go up into the pulpit to talk about me. Be it how it would, every word he said stuck to my conscience, and I could get no rest nor peace. I shall never forget how all my honesty, and civility, and prayers, (as I called them,) shrunk into nothing before the holy word of God, and I felt, at once, that I was a wretched, ruined sinner, deserving nothing but everlasting misery.”

Cook.—“ And how Sally, the housemaid, and I, laughed at you, when you were determined to go again in the evening ! we little thought how soon we should feel in the same manner.”

Robert.—“ Yes, you all thought it was because I liked Nanny’s company, and so I did ; but that is nothing now : it was not to be. But we have all reason to be thankful that Nanny was sent among us, to be the means of leading our feet into the way of peace.”

Mother.—“ But you said you could get no rest

nor peace, your mind was so uneasy with what you had heard."

Robert.—"Indeed I could not have peace, when I saw myself a perishing sinner, till I went again and again to hear the gospel, and read the bible for myself, and so was enabled to see and believe, that 'Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief!' And oh! what a different thing it is to read the bible, and hear the preaching of the gospel, when one has the full impression that we are reading and hearing for the salvation of our own precious souls! Only think what a difference it would be, if we were reading a common newspaper, or if we had been told that that newspaper contained an advertisement of a great fortune which we might have on applying, and proving our relationship to such and such persons."

Mother.—"I believe it would, too! We should not be trifling about other people's affairs, but we should read that one advertisement over and over again, and try to understand every word of it, and consider how we might best apply, and how we could prove ourselves to be the parties described. And really, when one comes to think of it, it is a matter of far greater concern that we should know whether or not our souls are safe for another world; for none of us know how soon we may be cut off by death. And have you felt so ever since?"

Robert.—"I hope I have never lost the concern that was then awakened, nor ever been disposed to look upon sin as a trifle. It is still my grief that so much sin cleaves to me, and that I cannot do the things that I would. Sometimes the sinfulness of my heart so overwhelms me, that I seem

to think it is scarcely possible for so sinful a creature to be pardoned and accepted : but then I go again to my bible, and there I find that ‘ the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin ; ’ that ‘ He is able to save to the uttermost all that come to God by him ; ’ and ‘ him that cometh he will in no wise cast out ; ’ and thus I again find comfort and strength ; and so by the help of God’s Holy Spirit, which he has promised to them that ask him, I hope to go on to the end, and then receive the end of my faith, even the salvation of my soul.”

Mother.—“ Well, that is a happy state of mind. I can only say I wish that mine was like it. And how was it that the rest were brought into the same way of thinking ? ”

Cook.—“ Why, as opportunity offered, sometimes Sally went with Nanny and Robert, and sometimes I went ; and the more we went, the more we liked to go ; and we all took more pains to contrive our work on a saturday ; and as we all agreed together, and were willing to help one another, it was never necessary for more than one to stop at home. So we had many opportunities : and, as ‘ faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God,’ the Lord was pleased to open our hearts, as he did the heart of Lydia, to attend to the things that were spoken by the minister ; and we searched the scriptures daily whether those things were so, and prayed earnestly that we might be taught by the Holy Spirit, and ‘ made wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus.’ And thus, having obtained help of God, we continue to the present day ; still, very ignorant, and very sinful, yet waiting on the Lord

and looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, unto eternal life. But you inquired how the change was brought about in the minds of our dear master and mistress with respect to religion."

Robert.—"Ah, that is a painful story! and yet we have all reason to say that joy arose in the midst of grief, and that, in the time of affliction, God remembered mercy, and bestowed that which more than made up for all he saw fit to take away. But you shall tell the story, cook; I never can have the heart to go through with it."

Cook.—"Well, when we servants were all brought to know and love the truth, we used, as the bible says, to take sweet counsel together, and walk to the house of God in company. Master and mistress were very kind, and, as we always managed the work on a saturday, and took turns in staying at home, so that they were never inconvenienced by our going out, they never interfered with it, but often expressed themselves pleased with our faithful services: it would be a shame indeed if christian servants were not faithful. But, as far as we could judge, our master and mistress had little or no serious concern about their own souls. They generally went to church once on the sunday, if the weather was fine, and spent the rest of the day in visiting or walking in the park; they also, most days, read a chapter in the bible: this was quite as much religion as most of their acquaintances possessed, and it seemed quite enough to satisfy them. You may suppose that, when we were brought, as we trust, to know something of a more vital and influential piety, we became anxiously concerned that our dear master and mistress should share our happiness. It would not

do for us to set up for their teachers, but we took an opportunity now and then, in a respectful way, to drop a hint, which never gave any offence, though it never seemed to make any deep impression. Good Nanny, being constantly with the children, saw more of mistress than the rest of us, and had more opportunities of speaking; besides, she had such a pretty striking way of mentioning any thing. She had been longer in the ways of God; and knew, better than the rest of us, what to say, and when and how to say it. However, we all prayed for them most earnestly and affectionately. I may say again, in the words of scripture; ‘Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another, and the Lord hearkened and heard, and a book of remembrance was written before him, for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name.’

“But when we pray for spiritual blessings, how little do we think in what way our prayers are to be answered! We were living very happily together, delighted to see the towardliness and improvement of the sweet children, and only desiring the conversion of our master and mistress, when Miss Ellen came home, very poorly: the complaint proved to be the measles. She had it very favourably; but the rest of the children took it, and two of them died: the youngest, a sweet little babe of ten months old, and the other a fine boy of six years. Oh what a house of mourning was ours when death first entered it! Master and mistress were doatingly fond of their children, and, when that fine lively babe was taken, it seemed as if they would break their hearts; but that was only the beginning of sorrows. Don’t

you remember, Robert, how affectingly master spoke to you about it, some time afterwards?"

Robert.—"Yes, quite well. He said, 'The first stroke seemed too heavy to be borne. We were rebellious under it; we struggled like a wild bull in a net; and felt as if God had no right to touch *our* treasures. It took more and severer strokes to bend our stubborn souls; but God, who is rich in mercy, opened a way to our hearts by means of affliction, and then came in himself and filled the painful void.'"

Cook.—"Well, when this dear little William died, it was hoped that all the rest were going on favourably; but a cold easterly wind set in just at the time, and, though every care was taken of the dear little sufferers, Master Herbert, the flower of the flock, was seized with inflammation of the lungs, and died."

Robert.—"But oh what a happy death was his! His kind nurse had been the means of bringing this dear little lamb to the good Shepherd, and while he lay suffering, and his dear parents were weeping over him, he was continually saying some sweet verse of scripture, or of his little hymns, about the love of Jesus to children, and assuring them that he was quite happy and willing to go to Jesus; or fervently praying, in his own simple language, for his dear papa and mamma, and brothers and sisters, and even every one of us servants by name. It was a melting scene; and his dying sayings surely sunk into the hearts of his dear parents."

Cook.—"Yes, that they did. I remember when we had laid his little corpse in the coffin, my poor dear mistress bent over it, and said,

‘ Would to God I were where my child is ! I can bear this stroke better than the former ; and, dearly as I love my remaining children, I could gladly part with them all, and go myself, if we were all sure of dying as happy and as well prepared as this precious babe ! ’ Poor Nanny, though herself almost broken-hearted, as indeed we all were, talked sweetly to mistress, and begged her to carry her sorrows to God in prayer, and beseech him to make the affliction a blessing, by leading her to that merciful Saviour who had been so gracious to the dying child. Then she gave her the little books with which he used to be so delighted, and marked the passages of scripture he loved to repeat. The bereaved mother withdrew with them to her chamber, where she remained some hours ; and I do believe she then began to seek a throne of mercy for herself the few remaining days that Nanny was with us.”

Mother.—“ What ! did she leave you soon afterwards ? ”

Cook.—“ Yes, indeed she did, never to return ! When little Herbert’s funeral was over, mistress was continually going into the nursery, and asking questions about him ; she seemed like a little child among the children. Her attention was awakened to those things which she never had before regarded. She found the need of consolation which the world could not bestow ; and she felt assured that her dear dying child had enjoyed those consolations through the truths impressed upon him by his faithful nurse. A fortnight after the time of his death, Nanny herself was seized with the complaint, which she did not know but she had passed in childhood : she had it very severely

and, though she did not actually die under the disease, she never recovered from it. A cough settled on her lungs, and she went off in a rapid consumption. You may suppose that master and mistress were greatly distressed at the prospect of losing so valuable a servant, and one who had been so great a blessing to their dear children. They kept her in the house, and paid her every possible attention ; but it was all in vain, as to this world. However, even this additional trial proved a great blessing to all the family. The good old lady who first recommended Nanny to the place, often visited her in her illness, and her conversation was very consoling and profitable to my mistress, who, though she had long respected her, never till now knew her real worth. With some hesitation, Nanny expressed a wish to see the faithful minister on whom she had long attended. To this our master and mistress readily consented : whatever prejudices they might formerly have felt on such a subject, had now given way ; their hearts were softened and inquiring ; and they were ready to receive as an angel of God, any one who could instruct them in those sacred truths which they now perceived to be of infinite value. The good man became a frequent visitor, and, by the bedside of the dying servant, he uttered many a sentiment, and breathed many a prayer, which, through the Holy Spirit's influence, sunk deep into the hearts of the master and mistress.

“The last days and hours of this excellent young woman were rich in heavenly hopes and consolations ; many precious instructions flowed to us all from her dying lips ; and her memory is to this

day fondly cherished in all our hearts. The whole family followed to the grave the remains of faithful Nanny, and were present at her funeral sermon. The preaching was of a totally different kind from the cold, trifling, and formal sound which our master and mistress had been used to attend. They at once perceived that the minister was in earnest, and that he really believed the things he uttered were true and important. This naturally excited serious attention. Then he so carefully proved from scripture whatever he advanced, that there was no gainsaying it; and his tender and affectionate spirit tended to win the heart. From that time the family regularly attended his ministry as long as we resided in London, and he has been down to visit the family, since we came into the country.

“Under these various means, our master and mistress were gradually enlightened to perceive that their own state; however amiable and estimable their characters before men, was guilty and polluted in the sight of God, and altogether without hope, except from the free mercy of God, in Jesus Christ. Like the apostle, they have been brought to say, ‘What things were gain we count loss; yea, doubtless, and we count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, and do count them but dung, that we may win Christ, and be found in him, not having our own righteousness which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith: that we may know him, and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, being made conformable unto his death.’

“ I need hardly tell you that, when these sentiments and feelings had taken possession of their hearts, a suitable change was soon seen in the conduct of their family. The sabbath was entirely devoted to its sacred purposes ; family worship was established ; worldly pleasures abandoned ; and the great concern about the children, was that they might be brought up ‘ in the nurture and admonition of the Lord ;’ and, as they advanced in years and understanding, the utmost anxiety was evinced by the affectionate parents, that each might become a personal subject and possessor of divine grace. They have often spoken of it, as a great mercy, that they were brought to a knowledge of the truth while their children were yet young and tender. The eldest was not more than nine or ten years old, and the instructions of their nurse had prepared them to fall in with those of their parents ; and I suppose they can scarcely remember the time when things were different from what they now are. The fervent prayers of the parents have been answered, and their pious endeavours succeeded, and have been blessed in a good degree. The eldest four of the family have long been decidedly pious, and the two younger are amiable and hopeful. This dear Miss Harriet is, as you say, a kind, gentle, lovely young lady ; but, from what we have told you of the views and experience of the parents, you cannot wonder that they should be deeply anxious to obtain decisive evidence that she knows the grace of God in truth, and is enabled, in this trying hour, to rest a firm hope for eternity on Jesus Christ, the Saviour of sinners.”

Mother.—“ Indeed, I do not wonder at it ; and

I hope it may please God to grant their desire. But I want to know who took care of the children after the death of your fellow-servant Nanny?"

Cook.—"Why, master and mistress were sadly afraid of engaging any one on whom they could not rely for acting in the fear of God, and instilling holy principles into the minds of the children. As there was not a young infant to mind, and Sally the housemaid, and myself, were very fond of the children, we begged mistress not to hurry about getting any one, assuring her we would do our best to make things comfortable, and should prefer engaging in a little extra work, rather than running the hazard of having a fellow-servant who might not be a comfortable companion in the best things. I must say, Robert was as willing as either of us to make this bargain, and never objected to put his hand to anything by which the general comfort might be promoted; and so we have gone on very happily ever since.

"Mistress, having given up her gay engagements, resolved to devote herself to the education of her children. In this great work she found the advice of the good old lady highly valuable; indeed, the intimacy was like that of a mother and daughter.

"At first, mistress was sadly afraid she should experience great interruption in her new plans, from the visits of her irreligious acquaintance, but the difficulty did not prove nearly so great as had been expected. Most of them were displeased at the change they perceived, and dropped off one after another, saying that Mr. and Mrs. Sutton had grown melancholy since the loss of their children. Never was a greater mistake; for it was then they

began to know what true happiness means. However, it is a pleasure to say, that *all* did not thus forsake them in disgust, but that some families of their acquaintance were induced by their example to think seriously about religion, and, in time, became their companions in the ways of God.

“About two years after the death of the two children and their nurse, it pleased God to bestow on our dear master and mistress another son, whom they called, after his departed brothers, William Herbert. Being so much younger than the rest, he has always been the darling of the family; I hope and trust he will not be spoiled. He is the child of many prayers, and of wise parental government; and, from many little circumstances, we have great hope that his dear young mind is inclined to seek the God of his parents. About the time of his birth, a governess was engaged to assist mistress in teaching the young ladies: she was a pious person; and, as all went hand in hand with the parents, great success has attended their endeavours. Never was a more lovely and well-behaved family than ours; at least, I think so, and so do many who are better judges. But the great care and anxiety is still, to ascertain that the root of the matter is in them; for, humbling as it may be, it is a truth, that the loveliest babe that ever was born, and the most amiable youth that ever eyes beheld, is a guilty, depraved creature, and must be born again before it can see the kingdom of God.”

Mother.—“I thank you for telling me all this, and I shall often think of it; for if such a change was necessary to those good people, it is surely as necessary to me and mine.

"I must ask you one more question : What became of Sally, the housemaid ? She did not come into the country with you."

Cook.—"No : she was married to one of master's young men, just before we came down ; and she keeps house and attends upon the two young gentlemen who are now in the business. They highly value her, as a trusty and faithful servant, and master and mistress are satisfied in knowing that there is a prudent, careful person to look after their comfort and expenses ; for young men, especially in London, are exposed to great snares and dangers. But, as Sally said in her last letter, it is such a comfort to see them steadily following the ways of their dear parents—useful and honourable in the church of God, and promoters of every good word and work."

At the close of this long conversation, the bell rang for one of us to sit by Miss Harriet's bedside, and for the rest to come in to family prayer. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton had evidently been weeping much ; they, however, appeared placid and resigned. Mr. Sutton read the 126th psalm, and, in prayer, committed their dear dying child, as she then appeared, to the care and protection of Infinite Mercy, at the same time expressing a grateful hope that she herself had not been a stranger to the throne of grace.

We afterwards learned that the conversation had been very satisfactory and consolatory. She had opened her mind to her parents, and had relieved theirs. Timidity and reserve had hitherto restrained her lips ; but now, in the near prospect of eternity, she ventured to state, that she had long sought the Lord in humble prayer, and was

now permitted to enjoy his supporting presence. She had still a faint recollection of the scene, when the children were taken into the chamber of their dying nurse, to receive her last farewell, and when she entreated each of them to apply to that gracious Saviour, who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." At that time the children wept, they scarcely knew why. The next day they were told that Nanny was gone to heaven, to their dear little brothers, and to that Saviour whom she had taught them to love; and the passages she had urged on their attention became permanently associated in their minds with the affectionate tenderness of one they had so dearly loved, and the happiness on which she had so soon entered.

The happy change that took place in the minds and habits of the parents also had tended much to confirm these early impressions on their children; they had now the unspeakable happiness of seeing the elder four walking in the truth. And now concerning the youngest who had shared the instructions and solicitude of their long-lost pious nurse they could cherish the pleasing hope, that, "whether she lived, she would live to the Lord, or whether she died, she would die unto the Lord; and so, living or dying, she would be the Lord's."

It pleased God to raise Miss Harriet from her bed of sickness, and to spare her to become an ornament to religion, and a great blessing to all connected with her.

I may add that, during many weeks, in which she was slowly recovering, it was my happiness,

and that of my dear mother, to gather those instructions from the reading, the conversation, and the prayers of this pious family, which, I trust, have proved a great and lasting benefit to us.

CHAP. III.—DEFERENCE TO PARENTS.

THE first useful lesson that I received from my kind friends, leads me to look back with keen self-reproach, and that, perhaps, is generally the case with the most profitable lessons we receive ; for the more clearly we are taught what we ought to do and to be, the more we shall be humbled at observing how far we have fallen short of it.

The point to which I allude is deference to parents—one on which I believe many young persons transgress, more from want of due consideration, than from really bad intentions.

I have observed, that, when my mother was out at work, or nursing, it fell to my lot to keep house for my father and brothers : I grieve to think how often, in this respect, I failed in my duty. Having an employment of my own, I was too apt to regard my time and earnings as entirely mine, and to grudge any interruption. Often my dear father has come in, cold and weary, and found the fire out, the house untidy, and no supper prepared. Instead of attending to these things, I have been eagerly busy at my needlework, pleasing myself with the thought of what I should gain, if at work for others ; or, perhaps, amusing myself with altering my own clothes to the newest fashion that had come to my knowledge. My father was a mild, quiet man, and seldom found

fault, but I am sure my unkindness and neglect must have given him pain at the time, as they have given me many an uneasy feeling since.

I was about seventeen years of age when Hawthorn Cottage was purchased by Mr. Sutton ; and both my mother and myself got many days' employment in settling the family. My mother got the house in order and cleaned the furniture as it arrived by the waggon, and I sat at work with the young ladies, making up window curtains and other things of that description.

Just after the house was got to rights, mother was called away to a neighbour whom she had engaged to nurse. As I had only two or three hours' work to do, she left the key of our house with me, and charged me to be sure and go home in good time to get my father some supper.

In the course of the day, the ladies bethought themselves of some more work they wanted done, and asked me when I could be spared from home. I replied, that, if they pleased, I would stay then, and not go home at all, for I was delighted at working with the young ladies, and getting such profitable employ. But Mrs. Sutton, who had heard my mother's charge to me, asked me, as I thought, rather angrily, who was at home to provide for my father's comfort ? I answered her with some degree of confusion ; for, though I had never thought much about the matter before, my conscience felt as if I had neglected a duty. Mrs. Sutton then very kindly said to me, " My good girl, it is quite right that you should be diligent in your business, and desirous of honest gain, but let your duty to your parents have its proper place ; they have the strongest claims on your gratitude

and obedience. Think how much of their own comfort they have relinquished to provide for and make you comfortable when you could do nothing for yourself! Think what they have sacrificed to procure you the knowledge by which you are enabled to maintain yourself now, and to assist in the support of the family!"

My confusion increased; for I felt conscious that, as I approached to womanhood, I had fancied myself my own mistress, and that especially since I had been out to work, I had spent most of my earnings on myself, and had in many respects been very deficient in consulting the comforts and wishes of my parents. Perhaps they, also, had erred in indulgence towards me, and leaving me too much to my own disposal. They would not have done this had they observed in me any particularly vicious propensity; but seeing me, in the main, tolerably steady and industrious, they were thrown off their guard. This is a danger to which well-disposed parents are often exposed, especially when the children have had any thing like an education of which the parents have been destitute: they are apt to think too highly of the little attainments of their children, and to treat them with deference, as a superior kind of beings. Such conduct frequently leads children to forget their dependence and obligations, and the respect and deference due to parents. During the remainder of the day, nothing more was said to me on the subject, and it is very likely that Mrs. Sutton thought no more about it; but a train of reflections was awakened in my mind, which proved of lasting benefit. I resolved from that hour, to be more observant of the wishes of my

parents; and it was my happiness, years afterwards, to receive from each the dying parent's blessing on a dutiful child.

My dear children, I do not complain of you, but give thanks to God daily on your behalf; yet let me set down, by way of admonition to you and other young people, a few instances in which I recollect my own early failures, and in correcting which, the happiness of my dear parents was promoted, as well as my own peace of mind.

One thing to which I have already alluded is, prompt and punctual attention to their requests and comforts. Though my parents had borne much and complained little, I shall never forget the fond pat which my dear father gave me that first night, when, on coming home, weary and hungry, he found a cheerful fire, a clean-swept hearth, and a bit of hot bacon and potatoes ready to set on the table; nor the tender tear that started in my mother's eye when I carried her grey cloak to the house where she was nursing, to keep her warm if she should have to sit up all night: these were the first fruits of my friend's admonition.

Another point on which I had not sufficiently consulted my parents' comfort, was that of regularity at meals. Regularity is at all times desirable, and, as people advance in life, it becomes of more consequence that they should take their meals and retire to rest with punctuality. When awakened to think more particularly of my duty to my parents, I recollected with pain, that I had sometimes suffered my mother to rise and prepare breakfast, and to call me again and again, before I would shake off sloth and obey the summons; that I had often been sitting eagerly at my work

or gossiping at the door with a neighbour's daughter, when my parents were waiting for dinner or supper. I had sometimes been out when I ought to have been at home; or had brought my young companions uninvited, and when perhaps their company was an intrusion on the rest or quietness my parents wished to enjoy. It only required an habitual and conscientious sense of what my parents had a right to expect, and what it ought to be my pleasure to yield, to do away with all these improprieties. And here I cannot help noticing, that proper behaviour towards parents is the safeguard of many other virtues, and the security against many temptations. It checks indolence; for a dutiful child cannot be idle, and suffer a parent to toil. It checks extravagance; for, so far from appropriating all earnings to his own use, much less sponging on the resources of his parents, the dutiful child will be intent on sparing from his own gratification for the comfort of those so dear to him, and to whom he is so deeply indebted. It checks self-conceit; for a child accustomed to consult the wishes and opinions of parents, so often sees his own mistakes corrected, and perceives the advantages of looking to those who are wiser and more experienced than himself, that it very much tends to sober his opinion of his own judgment. It tends to break the snare of unprofitable or injurious company; for the youth who drops an intimacy, in compliance with the wishes of wise and good parents, generally lives to see that the connexion would have done him no good. I can look back on several characters who have turned out very worthless, and have involved in ruin those connected with them, con-

cerning whom, years before, my parents had said to one or other of us, "I would have you beware of such a person; do not be hasty in forming a friendship; I think he (or she) will not prove a profitable acquaintance." Once I thought my parents narrow-minded in these remarks; but subsequent events have so frequently showed that their judgment was right, as to lead me almost to attach an oracular authority to their sayings.

Another advantage resulting from dutiful conduct to parents is this—It is the best preparative for filling up every other relation in life with propriety. The best child bids fair to make the best husband or wife, and best knows what to expect and claim from children, and how to enforce those just claims and expectations.

To return to the time when Mrs. Sutton's remark made such an impression on my own mind.—As soon as I could be spared from home, I went there to work again. At family prayer, Mr. Sutton read a chapter out of one of the epistles, (I believe it was Ephesians,) in which a great deal is said about the duty of children to their parents. At that time I thought it was all meant for me; however, I resolved not to take offence, but to attend to good instructions, and endeavour to improve by them. I afterwards found that the chapter had come in the regular course of family reading, but the instruction was just as applicable as if it had been read, or even written, on purpose for me.

It was a custom in that family, as they sat at work, to converse about the passage of scripture which had been read; or sometimes Mr. Sutton would read a page or two from some other book,

which served to explain it. That day he read a beautiful address to young people on Filial Duty, in which it was explained, that the word used in the fifth commandment, "honour," comprehends more than any other single word that could have been put in its place : it includes reverence, love, and obedience. Parents should be treated with great reverence and gratitude, as the best friends and benefactors ; their opinions should be received with deference ; their feelings and their characters regarded with the greatest delicacy and respect ; they should never be spoken to but with modesty and submission ; nor spoken of but with tenderness and veneration. Their instructions should be gratefully received and regarded ; their commands cheerfully obeyed ; their counsel sought in every matter of importance ; and every effort should be made, by a dutiful and affectionate child, to render their last days comfortable. Perhaps the expenses of bringing up a family have straitened the parents through life, and disabled them from laying by any store for the support of their own old age. Perhaps the incessant care and attentions bestowed on their children may have impaired their strength, and brought on weakness and disease. Perhaps their privations have laid the foundation of their children's success in life : they denied themselves to give education to their children, and to set them up in life ; and the children have prospered, but the parents are fallen to decay. Then what can be more reasonable or more equitable than that the children should "requite" the parents, and consider it a most sacred duty to provide for their comfort to the very utmost of their ability, even at the sacrifice of many personal and family indulgences ?

This is the substance of what Mr. Sutton read to us, and which, I hope, made a deep impression on my mind. He also mentioned that he once heard an aged minister say, that, having through the course of a long life made observations on the dealings of Providence with the children of men, he had rarely, if ever, met with an instance in which the three following crimes escaped evident punishment, even in this life: murder, infidelity to the marriage covenant, and disobedience to parents. Of this he gave some striking instances, as also of the blessing of God eminently resting on dutiful and affectionate children in fulfilment of "the first commandment with promise: Honour thy father and thy mother, that it may be well with thee, and that thy days may be long in the land."

He told us of one wicked son, who not only refused to give his aged father any thing to support him, but even thrust him out of his house, and dragged him by the hair of his head. When they came to a certain part of the grounds, the old man cried out, "Stop, son! stop! You have no right to drag me any farther. To this point I dragged my father, and now I see and feel that God is just!"

Another affecting story that he related was this—"In a town in the centre of England, lived a family of humble circumstances. Some of the younger children and their father died, leaving the aged mother with two sons grown up, and able to assist her. This, however, they refused to do, and she was obliged to apply to the parish for relief, and for some years two shillings a week were allowed her by the overseers, which, with a

trifle added by some christian friends, was all which she had for subsistence.

“ During this time her youngest son died. He had lived without the fear of God, and died under a sense of his wrath, in deep agonies, both of body and mind, and uttering dreadful expressions. The eldest was clever in his business; he got forward in the world, and became possessed of considerable property. But he still refused to assist his mother, and even while holding offices of consideration and importance, left his mother to her allowance from the parish. This conduct of course was noticed; he was repeatedly spoken to upon the subject; at length, he ordered her name to be taken off the parish books, and allowed her the two shillings a week out of his own pocket, at a time when he possessed thousands of pounds, and was without a family!

“ One day some friends were assembled, and her case being mentioned, they proposed to remonstrate with the ungrateful son. ‘No,’ said an aged minister, ‘let him alone; if he dies possessed of the property he is now worth, I shall be deceived. God will never suffer such base ingratitude to prosper.’

“ In a short time afterwards the mother died; and such was her humility and christian spirit, that she died imploring a blessing upon her son. He buried her with more attention to his own situation than he had bestowed upon her while alive.

“ Years passed on; she was forgotten, and his behaviour towards her was only remembered by a few, who had been impressed with the vileness of his conduct. But his circumstances at length

began to change ; repeated losses ensued, and after some time he became a bankrupt, and lived and died in abject poverty."

Mr. Sutton also mentioned a beautiful anecdote, which he said he had read in ancient history. A certain city was besieged, and at length obliged to surrender. In the city there were two brothers who had in some way obliged the conquering general, and in consequence received his permission to leave the city before it was set fire to, taking with them as much of their property as each could carry about his person. Accordingly, the two generous youths appeared at the gates of the city, one of them bearing their father, and the other their mother.

I shall here set down another pleasing fact, though it occurred long after the conversation to which I have been alluding. A recruiting officer was applied to by a very fine young man, who desired to be enlisted into his company. He appeared greatly agitated, and expressed a fear lest the bounty he required should be considered too high, and his offer rejected. He asked ten guineas, assuring the officer that it was no unworthy motive that compelled him to demand so large a sum, and that he should be the most miserable of men if he refused. The officer complied with his request, handed him the money, and told him the company would depart on the next day. He then requested leave of absence for one hour to perform a sacred duty at home. This the officer granted, relying on his honour ; but observing something mysterious in his manner, he had the curiosity to follow him at some distance. He hastened to the town prison, knocked, and was

admitted. At the door of the prison, he presented the ten guineas to the jailer, saying, "Here is the sum for which my father is confined; I put it into your hands, and request you to conduct me to him immediately, that I may release him from his misery." In a few moments the officer saw the venerable old man locked in the arms of his son, and bedewing him with his tears. The officer was not immediately perceived, until, deeply affected by the melting scene; he approached the old man, and said, "Be composed, I will not deprive you of so worthy a son. Permit me to restore him to you, that I may not regret the money which he has bestowed in so virtuous a manner." The father and son fell on their knees at his feet; the youth hesitated to accept the proffered freedom, until constrained by the generous officer, who accompanied them both from the prison, and took his leave with the pleasing reflection of having contributed to the happiness of a very worthy son and an unfortunate father.

I shall only add, that the hints of my good friends contributed materially to the comfort of our dwelling, by awakening me to a more correct sense of the duties due to my parents. I may say they were also the means of breaking a fatal snare in which I was well nigh involved, by the mistaken idea that now I could earn a living for myself, I was old enough to judge for myself, and to choose my own connexions, without consulting my parents. I had more than once been in the company of a gay and thoughtless young man, and a connexion might soon have been formed which would have involved me in future misery; but the judicious counsel of my parents, and the sense of my duty

to seek it, led me to see this matter in its true light, and to retract before I had gone too far. It was my happiness to enjoy the society and counsels of my parents to the end of their lives. After my father's death, my mother became a resident in my house, still sharing the grateful and affectionate succour of her whole family, until, in a good old age, she died the death of the righteous.

CHAP. IV.—BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

It is a common remark, that large families agree better, and often prosper better, than those consisting of but two or three children. I do not exactly see how or why this should be; but common remarks are seldom altogether without foundation. Perhaps it may be traced to some mismanagement during the period of childhood, by which the selfish passions have been fostered. This supposition is founded on two principles; first, that selfishness is the great cause of disagreements, whether in families, neighbourhoods, or nations; and, secondly, that the character is generally formed during the years of childhood: I do not mean to say unchangeably formed; for Divine grace, in many happy instances, has given a new bias to the affections, and consequently a new aspect to the character—the man has become a new creature in Christ Jesus. Circumstances, too, may, in after-life, develope traits of character which had altogether passed unobserved in childhood; so that it is often said of a man or woman, “He (or she) is not a bit like himself (or herself) in youth, the character and disposition seem

completely changed." From this remark I beg to differ, and say,—the disposition was there, only circumstances were required to bring it into active and palpable operation. The character at fourteen is so far formed, that the good man will, through life, have more or less to struggle with the errors and evil propensities of that date; or, in the bad man, they will go on to their odious maturity as naturally as the bud and blossom will advance to the fruit or seed. At that age a great majority of young persons quit the parental roof, and the intercourse of brothers and sisters is afterwards but occasional. The principles and habits already acquired will, however, be found to give a colour to that intercourse through future life. The meetings may be so infrequent and transient as hardly to afford time for rubbing off the restraints of politeness; but should any thing like the intimacy of domestic life occur, and especially should any thing like a collision of interests arise, the adult brother and sister will discover the very same dispositions as those which marked their childish intercourse; and the surviving parent will be reminded, perhaps pleasingly, perhaps painfully, of the instructions, the développments, and the discipline of the nursery.

There is a probability that the children in small families are more indulged, and engross a more exclusive and injurious attention. If attention be well directed, it is scarcely possible to bestow too much on children. By well-directed attention, I mean attention to their real wants and interests; but I am sure it is no small advantage to children to be brought up by those who have no time to attend to their caprices; and that they should

learn at a very early age, that they will get nothing by being capricious, troublesome, and tale-bearing. I have seen a mother worn out by two or three teasing children, each bent on having its own way, to the annoyance of the rest; and I have thought, "What would she do, if there were eight or ten of them? it would be enough to drive her distracted!" And then it has occurred to me that, perhaps, larger families are more harmonious in after-life, because in childhood they have almost necessarily been more accustomed to greater degrees of mutual forbearance and self-denial. The subject, at all events, is highly important, and may suggest some useful hints both to parents and children.

Jealousies among children are often excited in the most foolish manner possible. In two families, nearly related, a second child was born about the same time. To the eldest child, in one family, a silly nurse was allowed to say, "Here, master Alfred, here's a baby come; your nose will be put out of joint. Mamma must nurse the baby now." A spirit of rivalry was thus immediately excited. The little hero of two years old felt himself called on to vindicate his rights, and frequently attempted to pinch or strike the babe, or to drag it from his mother's lap. It was in vain then to say, "Pretty baby! you must not hurt baby!" or even to advance to the threat, "If you hurt the baby, you shall certainly be whipped." The mind of the child had already sustained an irreparable injury. As the children became playfellows, jealousy, oppression, and resentment, marked their intercourse; and the parents were perpetually called upon to take part with one against the

other in their childish brawls. In the course of a few years, the constitution of the elder child was considerably affected by a succession of the ordinary diseases of childhood; the younger child passed through them much more favourably; and henceforward, notwithstanding the disparity of age and sex, the balance of strength was on her side. Many a sturdy battle was now fought between the little champions, and many a sly and spiteful trick was performed, when opportunity offered, on the brother's kite, or on the sister's doll. Separation at school was a temporary cessation of hostilities, rather than an interruption of affectionate intercourse; and the holidays, instead of affording a welcome renewal of cheerful tenderness in a united family at home, were distinguished by ingenious contrivances of the young people to vex and torment each other. A present from the parents, or any mark of attention or indulgence, was invariably perverted into a subject of jealousy and contention. Every benefit conferred on one child was regarded as an injury inflicted on the other; and the parents, instead of being gratified by promoting the happiness of their children, were mortified by hearing perpetual altercations as to the comparative value of Alfred's case of mathematical instruments and Louisa's drawing box, Alfred's watch and Louisa's necklace.

In course of time the parents died; and the contentions which had hitherto been employed on trinkets and trifles were transferred to legacies and possessions. Though an ample sufficiency was left for both, each party seemed determined to contend for every trifle with the other. Several boisterous meetings occurred, and several angry

letters passed, full of invective, reproach, and re-
crimination ; and then several hundred pounds,
perhaps thousands, were wasted on each side on
law-suits, at the close of which each party sat
down, not to enjoy, but to hold the wreck of their
property—just as two quarrelsome dogs, after
fighting for that which they might as well have
shared amicably, each guards his respective bone,
and growls envy and spite at the other.

Alfred and Louisa have lived several years in
the same town without speaking to each other.
The children of one family are not allowed to take
the same walks, or to frequent the same school as
those of the other ; the same tradesmen must not
be employed, nor the same society frequented by
both families ; and whoever may desire the friend-
ship or countenance of the one, must obtain it at the
expense of the enmity and persecution of the
other !

It is pleasing to turn to the other family alluded
to ; in which the first and second children were of
the same ages as Alfred and Louisa. The intro-
duction of little Henry to his infant sister was
managed so as from the first to excite benevolent
feelings towards the little stranger. “ See, my
dear little Henry,” said the father, “ here is a
sweet lovely babe, which the Lord has graciously
given to us. Look at its little hands and feet ;
how pretty and how soft ! But it is tender and
helpless ; it cannot do any thing for itself. We
must beg dear mamma to be so kind as to feed it,
and nurse it, and take care of it for us, as she
did of Henry ; and then we hope it will grow
strong, and be able to run about, and speak.”

Thus the elder child, instead of being taught to

regard the babe as an intruder, received it as a delightful acquisition, and as one in whose protection, welfare, and improvement, he was to cherish a lively interest. The effect was immediately visible. He would frequently run to his mother, and say, "The 'tender babe' cries; pray take it up and feed it;" or to the servants, "Pray don't make a noise, the 'tender babe' is asleep." Whatever was given him, he was sure to inquire whether the 'tender babe' might have part of it; and rapturous and benevolent was his delight when the babe began to caper and crow at the sound of his drum or whistle. For an hour together he would amuse the little one on the carpet, and, by degrees, entice it to crawl, and then to run after his ball, at the same time carefully pushing aside whatever might injure it.

The kindly feeling was reciprocal. The earliest associations of the infant girl connected the idea of her brother with those of protection and pleasure. Illness, when it occurred, proved a new occasion of tenderness and sympathy; and restoration to health, of new cheerfulness and enjoyment. As childhood advanced, the indications of abiding affection continued to develop themselves. It was from Henry that the little Ellen first learned the form, sound, and use of letters. It was the hope of being able to make Henry's shirts that stimulated the little sempstress to acquire the use of the needle. The value of a parent's present was enhanced, as affording not solitary, but mutual gratification; and the earliest appropriation of pocket-money was to purchase a little present from one child to the other.

Separation, for the objects of education and business, was felt as a real trial; yet soothed by frequent and affectionate interchange of letters, and by the delightful anticipation of meeting again. The vacations were indeed seasons of parental, filial, and fraternal delight, and mutual improvement: and this lovely family often drew forth from observers the exclamation—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

In early life, Henry and Ellen became, through Divine grace, genuine possessors of that religion, the principles of which had been carefully instilled into their infant minds by their pious and affectionate parents. Thus their intercourse assumed a still more sacred character; they became helpers of each other's faith, hope, and steadfastness. Nor have the subsequent vicissitudes of life in any degree weakened the delightful bond of union so early and so successfully twined. No jealousies, no jarring interests, have interrupted the delightful harmony, but each fully participates in the happiness of the other; and, in time of affliction, each is secure of receiving from the other the tenderest sympathy and most cheerful aid.

In closing this sketch, it may be well to drop a few hints, tending to promote and secure family harmony through life. Let the sentiment be inwrought in the minds of children, that the interest and happiness of each is identified with the interest and happiness of all. As much as possible, preserve children from entertaining an idea of selfish gratification.

Jealousy is oftener excited than prevented, by the scrupulous care of some parents to give every

child exactly alike. Let the same affection be cherished towards all, and the same principles regulate the general conduct towards all; and then occasional varieties in the detail may be rather advantageous than injurious. The minds of the children being settled on the great points of the parent's affection and wisdom, will not be easily shaken by any trifling variations that circumstances may dictate.

Early justice should be steadily maintained and enforced. If a child has any little possession of his own, his property ought to be respected; and not alienated by the parents, or infringed on by the other children. A child should never be compelled to give up his toy, or to share his cake, because another child wishes for it. At the same time, early kindness should be inculcated and encouraged. In a well-regulated family, this will be done so insensibly, and at so early a period, that a child shall never remember a time when he could have eaten his morsel alone; having always experienced the highest pleasure of possessing any thing, to result from being able to share and impart gratification to those most dear.

Mutual confidence among the members of a family should be promoted by the parents, and encouraged among the children. It is most natural, that a child should tell his little troubles at his own home; and there, rather than elsewhere, seek sympathy, counsel, and assistance. There is no friendship so safe and so delightful as that which is grafted upon natural affection. This will prepare also for that most pleasant, and yet most rare attainment, free religious intercourse among the nearest and dearest connexions; and

piety will ever prove the sweetest and most delightful cement and sanctifier of friendship and affection.

It may be urged upon young persons to strive together for the comfort of the parents. This common object, kept constantly in view, and diligently sought by all, will delightfully endear them to each other. They should be guarded against jealousy of parental assistance, either during the period of education, at first setting out in life, or in any subsequent season of trial; also against a selfish, encroaching spirit, which would seek to engross as much advantage as possible. It cannot be too often repeated, that selfishness is the bane of affection and happiness.

Let them guard also against coolness, through long separation. There is a danger of affectionate concern about the absent branches of a family, gradually becoming less and less vivid, until at last it sinks almost into indifference. It is therefore highly desirable that frequent intercourse should be kept up, and, if possible, little tokens of affection exchanged. A little book, presented as a memorial of affection from an absent brother or sister, has often been made a blessing in more senses than one, as keeping alive affectionate recollections during absence, and as winning the attention to truths of everlasting moment.

It will be found necessary to guard against alienation, from the formation of new connexions. There have been instances in which, when entire dependence for domestic comforts has been severed from the parental home, a painful indifference has been manifested towards the earliest relations in life. There have been instances, too, in which the

influence of a husband or a wife, has operated to the disparagement of former connexions, and produced alienation bordering on enmity. These, perhaps, are not very common cases; but it will be found desirable to guard against the most distant approach to so unhappy a state of things. For this end, in forming new connexions, it is of no small importance to select such as are likely to blend harmoniously with those already in existence; and then, by mutual good offices, to keep alive the friendly and affectionate feeling.

In some families it may be necessary to guard against jealousies, on account of being in the same line of business. Here, again, we must come to the old remedy, christian integrity and benevolence. Let every man look not on his own things exclusively, but also, with feelings of good-will and kindness, to the things of others, especially those so near and dear. And, finally, that brotherly love may continue, not only through time but through eternity, let it be impelled, and regulated, and sanctified by religion. Let brethren and sisters be allied, not only by the ties of nature, but by the more sacred and indissoluble bonds of christian union; let each be sharers of each other's pious cares, and sorrows, and joys, and all anticipate the day when, through divine grace, they hope to meet, "a family unbroken in the skies."

CHAP. V.—SPECULATION AND SURETISHIP.

My father had a brother, who was a painter by trade. He was reckoned an ingenious and hard-

working man ; but, I suppose, there must have been some extravagance or bad management in his family, for they were always poor. My father used to ascribe it to two particulars ; and, I believe, he was pretty near the truth. One of my uncle's habits, which my father disapproved, was that of paying and receiving money at a public-house. This drew him into much needless expense, and also led him into very unprofitable society. Another failing was this : he was much fonder of idle speculation than of steady perseverance ; and, though he was both a clever and quick workman, and would sometimes get through a job of work to the amazement of all who witnessed it, he would often lose as much time in vain projects as would have wrought two or three such wonders. My father used to say to him, " Brother Tom, you build too many castles in the air, and some day or other you will tumble down and break your neck ; small gains and steady would do far better in the long run." But my uncle was none of the sort to take advice ; and true enough is the saying, " Those that will not be counselled, cannot be helped." He was continually starting some new scheme in business, or losing time in trying to get the notice of some great man, and always certain that the last new project would be the making of himself and his family. Meanwhile, he was always in distress ; sometimes quite destitute ; sometimes borrowing a few shillings to carry him on, and then grudgingly working it out ; and sometimes reduced so low as even to sell or pawn part of his stock and working tools.

One time he came to my father in great haste, and begged him just to put his hand to a note for

a payment of six pounds. My father declined to do it, saying, he had not six pounds to spare. "Spare!" replied my uncle, "nobody wants you to spare it, or a farthing of it. I shall have the money over and over again before the day comes. It is only just to set your hand to this bit of paper; and depend on it you will never hear another word about the matter." After much pleading, he prevailed on my father to do it. I recollect my mother was out at the time; and when she came in, and father told her what he had done, she replied, "Well then, we must wait a few years longer for our clock, and perhaps never get it; for, depend upon it, you will have to pay every farthing of the money." At that time there was about six pounds in the house, which had been long collecting, in order to purchase a handsome clock, which was to be sold for seven pounds, and which my parents, and indeed the whole family, greatly desired to possess. However, sure enough, according to mother's words, my father was called on to pay the money. It was in vain for him to assure the creditor that he never received one farthing value for it, and that his brother desired him only just to put his name to a bit of paper. "And for doing so," replied the creditor, "you have only just to pay the money. This is what comes of giving people credit that they do not deserve. I should never have thought of trusting your brother for six pounds; but I knew you to be an honest, careful man, and, as the story goes among the neighbours, a man of some little substance; and when I saw your name, I was satisfied. One or other of us must be the loser; and since you have been fool enough to put your name

to another man's engagement, it is fitter you should lose it than I."

This was a rough lesson; but, I believe, on the whole, it was profitable. I do not think my uncle's intentions were dishonest; he thought he should be able to meet the bill; and although "he received the money over and over again," he had been tempted to part with it, and so at last, when the time came, he had not a shilling left to help himself.

Having paid the money, my father and mother wisely resolved never to speak about it, lest it should lead to useless vexations and reproaches; but they set about to earn and save again as fast as they could. If my uncle had done the same, he might perhaps in time have got over his difficulties, and gained a solid cottage, which, as my father often told him, would be worth twenty air castles. But, as I said before, he was not a man to learn wisdom even by experience. Sometimes when my father knew of his taking money, he would try him hard, and perhaps get a few shillings of him at a time; but he never in the whole got one pound out of the six. In course of time we had a clock, but it was not the handsome one on which we had at first set our minds.

Some years afterwards my uncle came again to ask my father a like favour, but to a much larger amount.

"No," replied my father firmly, "a burnt child dreads the fire. You don't catch me again putting my hand to a bit of paper that don't belong to me. The wise man says, 'He that hateth suretiship is sure.'"

"But," replied my uncle, "this is quite a

different sort of a story. The sum of forty pounds is to be lent for seven years without interest to a poor tradesman, only he must get two friends just to put their names to it. My cousin Jones is willing to be one, and you surely can't be so unnatural as to refuse to be the other. It won't cost you a farthing, and will be the making of me and my family through life. Think what a stock of goods I shall be able to lay in, and buy every thing at the best hand. Why, I shall save the money ten times over in the course of seven years, and live like a gentleman besides."

"Ah, brother!" said my father, "that's the very mischief of it. Such a loan might help one who is content to live and labour like a poor man; but the living like a gentleman will turn it into more harm than good."

"Well, then, I will promise you not to live like a gentleman. I will do any thing you desire, if you will only just put your name."

"Brother, I would gladly help you if it were in my power; but, as an honest man, I cannot and will not do what you desire. I fear you would be just as unable seven years hence to pay the forty pounds as you are at present; and I am sure I shall not have forty pounds to spare. Perhaps I may not live to see the time; and should I not have acted a very bad part to leave my poor wife and children chargeable with such a debt, or to wrong the trustees of the charity, if they were not able to pay it? As the wise man says, 'Be not thou one of those who strike hands, or of them that are sureties for debt. If thou hast nothing to pay, wherefore should he take thy bed from under thee?'"

When my uncle had said all he could by way of persuasion, and found my father resolute, he fell into a violent passion, calling him cruel, unnatural, and many other hard words that I need not repeat, and declaring that he would never again enter the house, or own him as a brother. Away he went, and represented to a neighbour the cruelty and unkindness of his own brother; and so wrought on his feelings, that, with more good nature than prudence, he engaged to do, for him what his own flesh and blood had refused.

Thus he obtained the money, and carried himself with a high head towards my father whenever he met him, as well as said many unkind things to his prejudice behind his back. My father felt it keenly, but was supported by the consciousness of having done his duty.

The money just served to stop the mouths of a few creditors, and to give a dash for a little while both to business and house-keeping; but it was soon gone, and there was nothing to show for it. The bondsmen often reminded my uncle that payday was drawing on. Almost to the last he assured them that he should be able to meet it; but when the time came, not a shilling was forthcoming from the right quarter, and the two bondsmen had to make up the money between them. So far from the loan proving any real advantage to my uncle and his family, my father often said he thought it proved a great calamity, as it only fostered them in habits of extravagance and self-delusion.

But though my father refused in this instance to grant my uncle's request, he was always ready to act a brother's part by him and his family

Many a portion has been sent them from our own table; and in times of sickness and affliction the hoarded shilling has often been brought out for them; and through life my father was enabled to do kindnesses for them, which would never have been in his power, if (to use his own expression) he had consented to be pulled under water to please a drowning brother.

At last my uncle and his family went to America, which they say is a fine land for repairing shattered fortunes, though some have found it otherwise; but what became of them afterwards I never knew.

CHAP. VI.—SELF-CONCEIT.

Mrs. SUTTON once took a poor motherless girl into her family as housemaid, and was determined to take pains in instructing her, in order to make her a good servant. Molly was a good-tempered, active, lively girl; but she had one great fault, which defeated all the good intentions of her friends—she was terribly self-conceited. By her own account you would have supposed her a very clever person, and experienced in work of all kinds; but when it came to the trial, there was not a thing she knew how to do properly; and the worst of it was, she would spoil twenty things in trying her own way upon them, rather than humble herself to ask how it ought to be done. Mrs. Sutton was a truly good mistress; she knew how things ought to be done, and she never grudged the trouble of teaching a servant, but she insisted on having things done properly. Many

a time I have heard her say, "Molly, I wish such a thing done; do you know how to do it?" Molly was sure to answer, "O yes, ma'am, I know very well how to do it; I have seen it done many a time." In an hour or two's time the thing would be found done in any way but the right; perhaps some valuable piece of furniture injured or spoiled through her conceit and ignorance. When told of her fault, instead of owning her mistake, and desiring to be better taught for the future, she would pertly reply, that was the way she had always been used to see it done; though the truth was, she had never seen it done at all.

I remember once old cook played a joke upon her, which she did not soon hear the last of. It is a common saying among cooks, that "If you beat a batter-pudding too much, it is rank poison;" the plain meaning of which is, that the more it is beaten the better; it is impossible to beat it too much. One day cook was busy making wine, and asked Molly to make her a batter-pudding. Molly readily agreed, for she was always willing to help any one, and pleased to be employed; and, had it not been for her foolish conceit of her own abilities, she would have been a general favourite. "But," said cook, "are you sure you know how to do it? for mistress is very particular: don't go and beat it too much, lest it should 'turn to poison.'" "Oh no; I know very well how to do it," replied Molly. "Mrs. Bell, with whom I lived before I came here, was quite as particular as our mistress. I know how it must be beaten." To work she went, pleased at having, as she thought, got a bit of knowledge slyly; and, determined not to spoil the pudding

by over-beating it, she scarcely ventured to turn the spoon at all. When the pudding came to be served up, it was lumps of flour in some parts, and hard-boiled egg in others. On this occasion both Mr. and Mrs. Sutton spoke to her very kindly, pointing out the folly and mischief of self-conceit. "Conceit of knowledge," said Mr. S., "is the greatest enemy to knowledge, and the greatest proof of ignorance. 'Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? there is more hope of a fool than of him.' The most ignorant person may be taught, if he has humility enough to learn; but the self-conceited is likely to spend his life in ignorance. He shuts up the very door by which knowledge enters to the soul. If we could once see you, Molly, convinced of your own need of instruction, we might hope that instruction would be bestowed upon you to good purpose; and the spoiling of this pudding will be the best bit of cookery you ever performed, if it should lead you to be less confident of your own knowledge and abilities."

The spoiled pudding was a standing joke in the kitchen against Molly; but I could never see that either the kind and serious instructions of her master and mistress, or the sharp rubs of her fellow-servants, succeeded in curing her of her unhappy propensity.

A very favourite saying of Molly, when remonstrated with on any course she was pursuing, was, "It won't hurt—I am certain there is no danger." In this way she often met with accidents; some of a serious nature. There was an old ladder about the premises, which Mr. Sutton ordered to be cut up for fire-wood. The gardener had laid

it aside for that purpose ; but seeing Molly set it up against the loft door, he begged her to wait a moment, while he ran round and fetched the new ladder, assuring her that the old one was not fit to venture on. But Molly persisted, saying, "I'm certain it will bear me." Just as she got on the top round, the rotten spar gave way, and she fell to the ground, dreadfully bruised, and with two broken ribs.

It is a saying of the wisest of men, and of all kinds of folly self-conceit is perhaps that to which it most universally applies : "Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." So it was with poor Molly : all her experience of the mischiefs resulting from self-conceit could not prevail to cure her of it.

This disposition was no less injurious to her in matters of the greatest moment than in trifles. On leaving Mrs. Sutton's, in spite of all remonstrance, she engaged in a situation to the duties of which she was quite incompetent, and which exposed her to temptations that she was not likely to resist. She was certain that she could do it very well, and certain that she should be in no danger of having her morals corrupted. In vain was she admonished of the weighty sayings of holy writ : "He that trusteth his own heart is a fool," and, "He that thinks he stands has the greatest need to take heed lest he fall." Molly went to her ill-chosen place, and, as her friends forewarned her, soon fell into sin and disgrace, misery and want. Those whose kindness she had rejected did not cast her off in the time of her distress. They kindly visited her, and endeavoured

to impress on her mind the humbling, yet salutary truths of the gospel; but, alas! self-conceit was still the bar to their admission. She fancied herself too well informed to need instruction, and disdained to be catechised, as she called it.

Notwithstanding her gross misconduct, she could not believe herself to be a great sinner, and in absolute need of mercy; but still flattered herself that she possessed something by which to recommend herself to the favour of God. She said she had not been so bad as many others, and she repented of what was past, and resolved to do better in future; and on this miserable foundation, to this refuge of lies, she ventured to trust her immortal hopes. Poor girl! she died in early life, and, as far as appeared to those who visited her, was satisfied with herself to the last, depending on her own righteousness, and in a spirit as far as possible from his who exclaimed, "God be merciful to me a sinner!"

O, my children, if you wish to excel in what you attempt of worldly business, and especially if you wish to tread a safe and happy path as it respects futurity, shun pride and self-conceit, and cultivate a spirit of humility and self-distrust. "Before honour is humility." "He that exalteth himself shall be abased; but he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." "With the lowly is wisdom." "God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble."

CHAP. VII.—PUNCTUALITY.

MR. SUTTON'S family was remarkable for punctuality. Every thing went on as regular as clock-work. Every person in the house had his or her regularly appointed duties, and allotted times for performing them. Things were not left to be done by somebody or other, just *as* it might happen, and just *when* it might happen, if indeed it happened at all ; but time and business were regularly portioned out. It often put me in mind of a dissected puzzle : instead of lying in a heap, a parcel of odd-shaped bits of wood, every little bit was just fitted into its own place, and so the whole was complete and beautiful. In a higher degree than almost any other family I ever visited, in that family the work of every day was done in its day, accordingly as the duty of the day required. Our friends were not much in the habit of changing ; but whenever a new person was in any way employed in the house, one of the first things was to teach them habits of punctuality. From among the instructions given in this particular, addressed to myself, or to others in my hearing, I have preserved the following observations and anecdotes, some of them copied from books lent me by Mr. Sutton.

“ Method is the very hinge of business ; and there is no method without punctuality. Punctuality is very important, because it subserves the peace and good temper of a family. The want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes this duty. Punctuality is important, as it gains time. It is like packing things

in a box : a good packer will get in twice as much as a bad one. The calmness of mind which it produces is another advantage of punctuality. A disorderly man is always in a hurry : he has no time to speak with you, because he is going elsewhere ; and when he gets there, he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. It was a wise maxim of the duke of Newcastle,—‘ I do one thing at a time.’”

Punctuality gives weight to character. “Such a man has made an appointment—then I know he will keep it ;” and this generates punctuality in you ; for, like other virtues, it propagates itself. Servants and children must be punctual, when they know that the head of the family is so. Appointments, indeed, become debts. “I owe you punctuality, if I have made an appointment with you. I have no right to throw away your time, if I do my own.”

The Rev. S. Brewer was distinguished for punctuality. When a youth in college, he was never known to be a minute behind time in attending the lectures of the tutors, or the family prayers, at which the young men who boarded in private families were expected to assemble. One morning the students were collected ; the clock struck seven, and all rose up for prayer ; but the tutor observing that Mr. Brewer was not present, paused awhile. Seeing him enter the room, he thus addressed him : “ Sir, the clock has struck, and we were ready to begin ; but as you were absent, we supposed the clock was too fast, and therefore waited.” The clock was actually too fast by some minutes.

The celebrated reformer, Melancthon, when he made an appointment, expected that the minute as well as the hour should be fixed, that the day might not be run out in idle suspense. An idling, dawdling sort of habit, which some people have, and which makes them a little too late for every appointment, however trifling it may appear, is often the cause of their ruin; for the habit goes along with them into every thing they do: and, moreover, the loss of time and the plague which it causes to others, makes the habit injurious to our friends, neighbours, and dependants, as well as to ourselves. When a man is in a hurry at the last moment, every thing is confused and wrong. He tears his stockings, breaks his boot-strap or his shoe-strings, or he gets some string or other in a knot, and all from being in a hurry; and these trifles take up time just as much as weighty matters; and then, his letter is too late for the post, and his absent friend is kept in anxiety and suspense; or the coach has gone without him; or a dinner to which he was invited is spoiled with waiting, or the company is disturbed by his entrance after the rest are seated.

A punctual man generally has a quiet, leisurely way of going about things. There is no hurry and bustle, but the work is done in time: so making good the old saying, "Make haste slowly," or, "Take time to be quick."

It is a good maxim, "That you may be always in time, take care always to be ready a little before the time."

King George the Third is said never to have been a minute behind any of his appointments. Another of our kings, by his dilatory habits, fixed

on his name the disgraceful stigma, "Ethelred the Unready."

The celebrated Lord Nelson said, he owed all his success in life to being ready for every appointment a quarter of an hour beforehand.

A committee, consisting of eight ladies, was appointed to meet at twelve o'clock. Seven of them were punctual, but the eighth came bustling in with many apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind time. "The time had passed away without her being aware of it; she had no idea of its being so late," &c. A quaker lady present said, "Friend, I am not so clear that we should admit thine apology. It were matter of regret that thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but here are seven besides thyself whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours; and seven-eighths of it was not thine own property."

The following judicious remarks I have copied from the Rev. W. Jay.

"Hear the apostle: 'Let every thing be done decently and in order.' The welfare of your household requires that you should observe seasons. Every thing should have its season; your businesses, your meals, your devotional exercises, your rising, and your rest. The periods for these will vary with the condition of families; but labour to be as punctual as circumstances will allow. It is of importance to peace, and temper, and diligence, and economy. Confusion is friendly to every evil work. Disorder also multiplies disorder; for no one thinks of being exact with those who set at nought all punctuality."

Want of punctuality has a great and grievous

influence on religious matters. By indulging a few minutes too late in bed, secret devotion is hurried, and family prayer is interrupted, or perhaps some member of the family is obliged to leave before it can be attended to; the first supplications of the sanctuary are lost; the congregation and minister are disturbed; often the mind is agitated and kept in an uncomfortable and unprofitable frame during the whole service, and all for want of being in time. Who, then, will venture to say that it is but a trifle—that there is no sin in being a little too late?

CHAP. ¶VIII.—PROCRASTINATION.

“THERE are more people in the world,” said Mr. Sutton to a young man, who excused himself in the neglect of his duty by saying, “that he fully intended to do it;” “there are more people fail to perform their duty through procrastination than through direct opposition. Many persons, who dare not say, ‘I will not do it,’ satisfy themselves with admitting that the thing ought to be done, and resolving to do it to-morrow.” The mischievous consequences of such conduct are perpetually seen in matters the most trifling and the most important. A hook or fastening to a window is observed to be loose; a youth is desired to go directly and get a hammer to fasten it; he thinks an hour or two hence will do just as well; perhaps it has been in that state for months, and no harm has come of it; it cannot signify leaving it an hour or two longer. A high wind rises, and the whole window, for want of that little fastening.

is carried away, dashed in pieces, and injures some person in its fall.

A poor man had received some money, with which he intended to pay his rent. He had been exceedingly anxious to receive it for that purpose; but having got it, he was satisfied; and, though his wife urged him to take it that evening, observing, that it would look well to the landlord to be able to say that they brought it the same day it was received—he thought the next day would do just as well. In the night the cottage was broken into, and all the money stolen, by some villains who happened to know of his receiving it.

“That kitchen chimney ought to be swept.”—The remark had been made day after day, and still the execution of it put off till to-morrow; when at length the soot caught fire, and communicating to a beam in the chimney, the house was presently on fire. Happily no lives were lost; but one of the family broke his leg in jumping from a window; and the loss of property was considerable.

A very worthy and estimable person having been unkindly treated by her nearest relatives, an uncle and cousins, sought, in her distress, the assistance of a family of relatives much farther removed. They exerted themselves in her behalf, assisted in setting her up in a little way of business, and showed her every kindness in their power. Providence smiled on her endeavours; her shop succeeded; she not only supported herself in comfort, but laid by a little property and purchased her house. She was not deficient in gratitude to her benefactors. Her distant cousins and their children received many kindnesses from

her, in return for the kindness they had shown her in time of need: and she pleased herself with the idea of leaving the business to their son, and dividing her little savings between the daughters; but she neglected from day to day to make her will. She was seized with a sudden and alarming illness; no interval of consciousness occurred in which she could execute her often expressed purposes. She died without a will, and the nearer cousin, from whom she had received nothing but unkindness, came forward as heir-at-law, and laid claim to the whole of her property.

A child was observed to be very languid and feverish. The parents agreed that he ought to have a dose of medicine, but the child was averse to take it; a neighbour called in, and the mother was diverted at the moment that she ought to have given it him. She consoled herself with thinking that she would give it him the first thing in the morning, and that would make very little difference. It was given to him; but it produced no effect; another morning came, and the child was much worse. Then it was agreed to send for the doctor, and the servant was told to go directly, as the doctor was in the habit of leaving home at ten o'clock, and not returning for several hours. She received the order, but, thinking a few minutes could not make much difference, she delayed till the time was past; it was only a few minutes: but the doctor was as remarkable for punctuality as the family to which he was summoned was for procrastination; he had left home, and was gone several miles to visit his patients. Some hours elapsed before his return; he then hastened to the bedside of the sick child, but his efforts were too

late : a fatal disease had laid hold on the frame which, in all probability, might have been checked by timely application.

Julius Cæsar, one of the Roman emperors, was assassinated in the senate house. On the morning of his death he received a letter, intended to admonish him of the conspiracy formed against him, and to suggest the means of escaping it. Being much engaged, he gave the letter unread to his secretary, saying, "To-morrow, to-morrow." Alas ! his to-morrow, like that of thousands, was in eternity !

And oh, how often is this fatal habit allowed to act upon the concerns of the soul and of eternity, and how awful are its consequences ! The youth, when urged to attend to the salvation of his soul, says, "It is too soon to become religious ; there is time enough yet." Perhaps he lives to old age, and, when the matter is again urged upon him, he says, "Now it is too late."

The following affecting facts, as related by a minister of the gospel, will serve to illustrate this melancholy subject. Calling at the house of one of his friends, the minister found them in the deepest distress, having suddenly lost their only child. He attempted to console the distracted parents ; but the mother replied, "Ah, sir, these consolations might assuage my grief for the loss of my child, but they cannot blunt the stings of my conscience, which are as daggers in my heart. It was but last week I was thinking, 'My child is now twelve years of age ; his mind is rapidly expanding ; I know he thinks and feels beyond the measure of his years, and a foolish backwardness has hitherto kept me from entering so closely

into conversation with him as to discover the real state of his mind, and to make a vigorous effort to lead his heart to God.' I then resolved to seize the first opportunity to discharge a duty so weighty on the conscience of a christian parent; but day after day my foolish deceitful heart said, 'I will do it to-morrow.' On the very day that he was taken ill, I had resolved to talk to him that evening; and when he at first complained of his head, I was half pleased with the thought that this might incline him to listen more seriously to what I should say. But O, sir, his pain and fever increased so rapidly that I was obliged to put him immediately to bed, and, as he seemed inclined to doze, I was glad to leave him to rest. From that time, he was never sufficiently sensible for conversation; and now he is gone into eternity, and has left me distracted with anxiety concerning the salvation of his precious soul! Dilatory wretch! had it not been for my own sin, I might now have been consoling myself with the satisfactory conviction of having discharged the duty of a christian parent, and enjoying the delightful assurance of meeting my child before the throne of God and the Lamb. O the cursed sin of procrastination! O the ruinous delusion that lurks in the word to-morrow!"

Every word of the distracted mother was like a dagger in the minister's heart; for he too was agitated by feelings similar to her own. "I have just returned," said he, "from a house, which to me, as well as to the family, was the house of mourning. I was sent for yesterday to visit a sick man, and, as I fancied that I was then engaged, I promised to call and see him to-morrow; but when

I went there to-day, I was shocked to find that he was dead, especially as I had reason to fear for his eternal state, and his wife said he was very anxious to see me." The minister returned home bitterly reproaching himself for suffering any inferior engagement to stand in competition with a sinner's eternal interests, and praying, "Lord, lay not this sin to my charge, nor let the blood of my brother's soul rest upon my mind, and blast the future success of those employments for which I left him to perish in his sins! Grant me to learn hence, to abhor, through all my future life, the thought of deferring the concerns of souls till to-morrow! Christians, parents, ministers, learn wisdom from my folly; obey the voice that says, 'Son, go work to-day in my vineyard; to-morrow is none of yours. Sinners, to-day, if ye will hear the voice of Christ, harden not your hearts, lest he swear in his wrath that ye shall not enter into his rest.'"

It is an awful saying, yet true, "The way to hell is paved with good resolutions." The very intention of doing good lulls the conscience to sleep, in the neglect of doing it, and thus leads on to condemnation for leaving it undone. In the matter of individual salvation, this should be the motto, "now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation;" but in no part of the bible is this written of TO-MORROW.

In our endeavours to do good to others, especially spiritual good, in which we are most apt to be neglectful, this should be ever before our eyes, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor counsel, nor wisdom, nor device, in the grave, whither thou goest."

If we defer till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, without one shadow of reason to expect a more advantageous opportunity, or greater ability than at present, we add seriously to the difficulty, and awfully to the uncertainty of its being ever done at all.

When once life is past, it will be vain to think of repenting; you will then have no more sermons, no more offers of Christ and grace. Heb. ix. 27. Then it will be too late. And if God should take away your life to-morrow, you would perish inexcusably for refusing his grace to-day. One offer of grace refused, renders a sinner inexcusable, though God should never offer his mercy more. Then trifle not away this moment upon which depends eternity.

He who defers his work from day to day,
Does on a river's brink expecting stay
Till the whole stream that stops him shall be gone,
Which as it runs for ever will run on.

CHAP. IX.—DECISION OF CHARACTER.

“ I HARDLY know what to do.” “ I have a great mind to go.” “ I have a great mind not to go.” “ I should never have done it, if I had not been over-persuaded.” “ All these,” observed Mr. Sutton, “ and many such like sayings, are the expressions of weak minds: people who, without intending ill, are almost sure to act ill, for want of decision of character. To avoid such folly and weakness, make up your mind as to what is right, and let no persuasion induce you to swerve from it, against your better judgment.”

DECISION OF CHARACTER.

“ To be infirm of purpose, is to be at the mercy of the artful, or at the disposal of accident. Look around, and count the numbers who have, within your own knowledge, failed from want of firmness. An excellent and wise mother gave the following excellent advice to her son, with her dying breath, ‘ My son, early learn how to say, No.’ ”

A failure in this particular is one of the most common faults of mankind, from the highest to the lowest classes of society, and is alike productive of mischief and misery in all. The following sketch is from humble life ; recorded by a worthy clergyman.

“ How many of our misfortunes might be prevented if we could each of us learn to say the little word, No ! I remember, when I was a boy, an incident took place, which serves to show the importance of the above little word. In our village there lived a very fine young fellow, named Jones ; he was one of those who never could say, No. It happened that a recruiting serjeant came there to enlist soldiers, and being pleased with the appearance of Jones, he invited him into the public house where he was drinking. Jones did not like to say No, but went in. Though a sober lad, not being able to say No, he soon got tipsy. He then enlisted, and went abroad. Not being able to say No, he fell into bad company, and got connected with them in their crimes. The last I heard of him was, that he was in jail, under sentence of death, for sheep-stealing, but through the influence of his friends, his sentence was mitigated to transportation for life. Before his reprieve arrived, he spoke to some friends who visited him, to the following effect :—‘ My ruin

has been that I never had resolution enough to say No. All my crimes might have been avoided could I have answered, No, to the first invitation to do wrong; but, not being able to say No to a merry companion, even when he invited me to commit a crime, I thus became his accomplice."

Reader, doubt not the truth of this story but learn from it to take courage to say No.

In vain the world accosts my ear,
And tempts my heart anew;
I cannot buy your bliss so dear,
Nor part with heaven for you.

CHAP. X.—MUTUAL FORBEARANCE.

AMONG many other useful characters, Mr. Sutton sustained that of "the peace-maker." He was applied to in almost every quarrel and misunderstanding among families and neighbours. On these occasions, he was not so much concerned to hear the particulars of the quarrel, as to impress on both parties the duty of mutual forbearance. There is little done towards settling a difference, to prove who was most in the wrong in beginning it, or to hear all the angry things that may be said by both parties. The great means of harmony is the promotion of a spirit to bear and forbear; forget and forgive; and that upon the principles of the gospel, which enjoin us to be gentle towards all men, pitiful and courteous, kind and tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven us.

There is a difference in the natural tastes and dispositions of mankind: besides this, early habits,

education, and connexions, make a great difference in individuals, in things which are in themselves innocent or indifferent. Circumstances sometimes throw together, in after life, persons whose previous modes of thinking and acting have been widely different. This is a call for the exercise of mutual forbearance. If both parties are determined to censure, despise, or be disgusted with every thing to which they have not been accustomed, their differences will be a source of perpetual altercation and discord. But if both parties resolve to be pleased with each other; to bear with the imperfections of others, and to correct their own; occasionally also giving a gentle and friendly hint which may benefit those with whom they associate, then, notwithstanding little differences, persons may happily unite and harmoniously co-operate in the family, the neighbourhood, and in religious society; and, indeed, their very differences may prove useful, as peculiarly fitting them for different departments in the general cause.

“A man of my acquaintance,” says Dr. Dwight, “who was of a vehement and rigid temper, had many years since a dispute with a friend of his, a professor of religion, and had been injured by him. With strong feelings of resentment he made him a visit, for the avowed purpose of quarrelling with him. He accordingly stated the nature and extent of the injury, and was preparing, as he afterwards confessed, to load him with a train of severe reproaches, when his friend cut him short by acknowledging, with the utmost readiness and frankness, the injustice of which he had been guilty; expressing his own regret for the wrong which he had done, requesting his forgiveness, and proffering him am-

ple compensation. He was compelled to say that he was satisfied, and withdrew, full of mortification that he had been precluded from venting his indignation, and wounding his friend with keen and violent reproaches for his conduct. As he was walking homeward, he said to himself to this effect—There must be something more in religion than I have hitherto suspected. Were any man to address me in the tone of haughtiness and provocation with which I have accosted my friend this evening, it would be impossible for me to preserve the equanimity of which I have been a witness; and especially with so much frankness, humility, and meekness, to acknowledge the wrong which I had done; so readily ask forgiveness of the man whom I had injured; and so cheerfully promise a satisfactory recompence. I should have met his anger with at least equal resentment, paid him reproach for reproach, and inflicted wound for wound. There is something in this man's disposition, which is not in mine. There is something in the religion which he professes, and which I am forced to believe he feels, something which makes him so superior, so much better, so much more amiable than I can pretend to be. The subject strikes me in a manner to which I have hitherto been a stranger. It is high time to examine it more thoroughly, with more candour, and with greater solicitude also, than I have done hitherto. From this incident a train of thoughts and emotions commenced in the mind of this man, which terminated in his profession of the christian religion, his relinquishment of the business in which he was engaged, and his consecration of himself to the ministry of the gospel."

CHAP. XI.—MAXIMS ON WASTE.

THE establishment of Mr. and Mrs. Sutton was no less distinguished for strict economy than for generous liberality.

I never knew people more concerned that their servants, and all persons employed by them, should be furnished with whatever could really contribute to their comfort; nor have I ever known a family more prompt in extending relief and assistance to others; yet I never knew a house, rich or poor, where a stricter economy was practised. They could not endure to see the waste of a bit of bread, or firing; or the destruction even of a kitchen cloth for want of being taken care of and properly mended. Some of the neighbours called them stingy; but this was far from the truth. Indeed, I believe, that by frugality they were enabled in a much greater degree to practise liberality. I once heard Mr. Sutton relate, that the collectors for some benevolent society in London, calling on a wealthy gentleman to solicit contribution, overheard him reproving his maid servant for throwing away a match of which only one end was burnt. One of the collectors proposed immediately to leave the house, observing that it was quite in vain to hope for assistance from such an old niggard; but the other was disposed to wait. The gentleman soon made his appearance, and having examined the case, went to his bureau, and taking out a fifty pound note, presented it to the astonished collectors. "Gentlemen," said he, "you appear surprised at this donation; and probably consider it inconsistent with what you have just

now heard; but, I assure you, it has been by scrupulous attention to economy in little things, that I have been enabled to exercise liberality in great ones."

This story, which is quite true, brought to my mind that famous saying of poor Richard, "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." Like most of his sayings, it contains a great deal of good sense, shrewdness, and knowledge of human affairs. I wish a regard to the disposals of Providence was more constantly kept up; but while every pious person will humbly and gratefully acknowledge that "the blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich and addeth no sorrow," we cannot but observe that the blessing of God is generally seen to rest on those who are diligent, thrifty, and frugal; we are quite sure it never rests on indolence and extravagance. Every day shows the general truth of the following maxims:—

"Waste not; want not."

"Wilful waste maketh woeful want."

"Waste a crumb, and you are likely to want a loaf. Squander a penny, and you are likely to want a pound."

"Beware of small expenses and small imprudences: a small leak may sink a great ship."

"The rich should not suffer the waste of their property, while there are poor in want of it; and while they know not but that they or their families may one day want it themselves."

The following remark I copied from a sermon on frugality:—

"When the Son of God was on earth, and went about scattering blessings; when with a

word he multiplied five barley loaves and two small fishes to feed many thousand persons, he could in the same manner have provided another meal whenever the need of his followers required it; but, instead of that, he commanded them to gather up the fragments that nothing might be lost; thus teaching us to regard frugality as a christian virtue."

CHAP. XII.—FEMALE DRESS.

AMONG the many evils which our good friends laboured to oppose, as far as their influence extended, I ought to mention extravagance and vulgar finery in dress. Mrs. Sutton and her daughters set an example of neatness and modesty in apparel, without approaching to singularity. They never adopted a ridiculous fashion, nor were backward in adopting what was convenient and becoming. I have often observed that the example of ladies in this respect has a great influence on those around them. I have seen servants imitating the dress of their ladies in every thing but the quality and texture of the materials, and even sunday-school children aping the bows and feathers and necklaces of their teachers. The servants at Hawthorn Cottage were all remarkably neat in their dress. Every thing they wore was good of its kind, made up in a neat becoming manner, and suitable to the business in which they were engaged.

But more than once, when the family had engaged young girls from the village, they had some trouble at first to bring them into their ways in

this respect: indeed, I am not sure that I have not myself received a hint or two on the subject; at all events, I have gathered a few hints which, for whomsoever they might be originally intended, are much at the service of all to whom they may be applicable.

To very many young women the love of dress is a great snare; it leads them into a series of mistakes from beginning to end. In the first place, they mistake, by thinking that fine clothes set off their persons to advantage; whereas, all persons of taste acknowledge that real beauty does not need the aid of finery, and that ugliness is only displayed and rendered conspicuous by it.

Next, they imagine that fine clothes give them the appearance of belonging to a higher class of society, and prove their introduction to it. No such thing. The real lady is discovered in her education, speech, and manners, which are not easily imitated; and she is more frequently distinguished by plainness of dress than by finery, which generally bears the stamp of vulgarity.

Another mistake is, that fine clothes will recommend them to the notice of young men, and lead to an advantageous marriage—a very unlikely thing! There are many young men who will admire such a girl as they would a peacock, and play with her as a child with a doll; but no sensible, discreet young man would ever think of making her his wife. “No, no,” says he, “give me a wife who does not carry her chief beauty outside, and all her wealth on her back. I must see the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is of great price; and the treasures of understanding and discretion, and the fear of God, which are

more precious than rubies, and more rare than diamonds."

Another mistake of dressy girls is, that they believe every foolish fellow who flatters them about their beauty and fine appearance is really sincere, and means what he says; while the truth is, that they in heart despise and ridicule her; or, if they feel any of the fondness they profess, it is but a low, selfish passion, to which they will not hesitate to sacrifice their pretty garnished victim. And when the silly girl is induced by the love of finery to receive presents with which to indulge it, or perhaps to make free with the property of others!—but these are mistakes too dreadful to be entered on here. Alas! by these mistakes thousands are every year brought to ruin and disgrace; and she who thoughtlessly begins with the first and simplest of these mistakes, is in danger of proceeding to the last and grossest.

I recollect a remark of Mrs. Sutton's many years ago, which my own observation has never contradicted, namely, that a dressy girl generally makes an untidy, slatternly wife, and a negligent mother. I can look round me and see it confirmed in the dirty, blowzy finery of mothers and children, and the untidiness of the dwellings they inhabit; and in the remarks of occasional visitors, "Is it possible that dirty, untidy slattern is the once smart, dressy Betsy——? I could not have believed that a few years would have made such an alteration! And who is that neat, respectable matron at the next house, surrounded by her little cleanly; orderly group of children? I certainly recognise the cheerful, modest countenance and respectable appearance that I used so to admire

n Mary ——. Well, the only change in her is as natural and pleasing as from the chaste blossoms of spring to the ripening fruits of autumn; but in the other, it is as contrary and as disgusting as if the flaunting poppy should ripen to the loathsome toadstool."

Many a husband who has been won by finery has been weaned by slatternly negligence.

It was a saying of Augustus Cesar, the Roman emperor, that rich and gay clothing is either the ensign of pride, or the nurse of luxury.

A profusion of fine bows, feathers, necklaces, and ear-rings, may be regarded as the outward and visible sign of inward emptiness and vanity.

A minister calling to visit a lady, was detained a long time while she was dressing. At length she made her appearance, bedizened in all the frippery of fashion and folly. The minister was in tears. She demanded the cause of his grief; when he replied, "I weep, madam, to think that an immortal being should spend so much of that precious time which was given her to prepare for eternity, in thus vainly adorning that body which must so soon become a prey to worms."

A lady once asked a minister whether a person might not be fond of dress and ornaments without being proud. "Madam," replied the minister, "when you see the fox's tail peeping out of the hole, you may be sure the fox is within." Another lady asked the Rev. John Newton what was the best rule for female dress and behaviour? "Madam," said he, "so dress and so conduct yourself, that persons who have been in your company shall not recollect what you had on." This will generally be the case where singularity

of dress is avoided, and where intelligence of mind and gentleness of manners are cultivated.

Two holy apostles have not considered it beneath them to describe a well-dressed woman. St. Paul directs, "that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array; but, which becometh women professing godliness, with good works." St. Peter also exhorts, "Whose adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, and of putting on of apparel; but let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which in the sight of God is of great price."

Solomon winds up his description of a virtuous woman, and one that is worth seeking in marriage, in these words: "Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised. Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates."

This is a good place to set down some remarks on the importance of teaching young women to pay attention to something better than mere outside show and finery. "The importance of female education will rise in our opinion, if we consider women as persons who may become wives and mistresses of families. In this situation they have duties to perform which lie at the very foundation of human life. The support or the ruin of families depends on their conduct. A judicious woman, that is diligent and religious, is the very soul

of a house. She gives orders for the good things of this life, and for those also of eternity.*

It is worthy of consideration, whether the common practice of the present day, of apprenticing girls to learn dress-making, millinery, or straw work, is not productive of more injury than benefit. Too often they acquire notions and habits of dress, which their temporary resources afford the means of gratifying, but which their real circumstances do not justify; and they lose the most valuable period for acquiring domestic knowledge. Here are these disqualifying circumstances for the real business of future life; expensive habits instead of frugality; finery instead of neatness; and attainments of merely temporary advantage, at the price of ignorance and inexperience in matters of real and lasting utility.

It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when on being asked by a friend what he intended to do with his girls, he replied, "I intend to apprentice them to their mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to become like her—wives, mothers, heads of families, and useful members of society." Equally just, but bitterly painful was the remark of the unhappy husband of a vain, thoughtless, dressy slattern: "It is hard to say it, but if my girls are to have a chance of growing up good for any thing, they must be sent out of the way of their mother's example."

• Gisborne.

SOBRIETY AND MODERATION.

CHAP. XIII.—SOBRIETY AND MODERATION

WHEN “self-conceited Molly,” as we used to call her, left Mr. Sutton’s, a very nice, steady girl, the eldest daughter of a poor family in the village, came in her place. She had fared hard at home, for there was a large family to keep upon small earnings; but she was healthy and industrious, well behaved, and willing to learn.

In the course of two or three months she began to grow so fat, that you would hardly have known her; and when any of her old friends met her, they generally accosted her with, “Well, Nanny, how hearty you look! you credit your keeper.” Nanny always replied, that she had a very comfortable place, and plenty of every thing; and her father and mother often remarked, what a great thing it was for a healthy, growing girl to live where she could have plenty. True enough, it is a great blessing to have plenty, and one for which we ought to be very thankful; but there is a danger of which many people are not aware, of taking a little more than enough; and as the saying is, “Enough is as good as a feast, more is as bad as a surfeit.”

There are two sorts of people principally in danger from this, namely, those who have not much to do, and can have what they please to eat—one delicacy after another is contrived to make them eat a little more than is necessary; and those who are suddenly removed from the hard fare of a parent’s cottage to the plenty of a gentleman’s house—all is new and tempting to them, they wish to taste every variety that is set

before them, and at almost every meal they eat a little more than nature requires, in order to gratify the palate with the taste of something new; and health is soon injured by it. Nanny Cox had not been many months at Mr. Sutton's before she became less nimble in her movements; her eyes looked heavy, her clear, ruddy complexion assumed a yellowish hue; she often complained of head-aches; and as soon as she sat down, was sure to drop asleep. Mrs. Sutton now and then gave her a dose of physic, and then she was better for a little while, but at last she was quite laid up, and they had the doctor to her. He said it was a bilious fever, and something about the blood flowing to the head. I did not rightly understand his learned words, but by what I could make out, it meant that the blood was clogged up, and could not flow freely, and that this made her so heavy and stupid; but I have never forgotten what he said when he cautioned her, as she recovered, against eating much meat or drinking much beer. He said, "I dare say your health was much better when you had only water to drink, and but little meat to eat. Now, if you wish to keep well, you must have resolution to bring your diet much nearer to what it was then. Though you can get so much more victuals and drink, it is no proof that more would do you good; indeed this illness is a proof to the contrary. It is a sad mistake to suppose that a great quantity of food is nourishing and strengthening. It is not what persons eat, but what they digest, that strengthens them; and if they eat a little more than they can digest, this is all so much hoarded up towards making them ill. It is

against my interest to say so, for I can assure you that more than half the doctor's work consists in attempting to undo the mischief that people have done themselves, by habitually taking a little too much."

I am afraid that Nanny had not resolution enough strictly to follow the doctor's directions. As her appetite returned, she was eager after a little more meat, and beer, and pastry, than was quite proper for her. She could not be persuaded but that it would help her to get up her strength, which, however, was very long in getting up; and as long as she was at Mr. Sutton's, which might be five or six years, she was ailing at times, and obliged to take physic.

At length she was married to a poor labouring man, and once more restored to cottage fare. She found it very hard at first, and indeed I have heard her say, she was years before she could get a relish for the plain food to which in her childhood she had been accustomed. A few months after she left Mr. Sutton's, she was very ill, and had gatherings on the ends of all her fingers; Dr. Collins attended her again, and told her that it was owing to the sudden change of living; but that he thought if she once got over the change, she would have better health than she had known while living in the midst of plenty, and feeding to the full; and so indeed it turned out. She became a very healthy woman, and the mother of a fine, healthy family. Yet she often looked back with regret on the years of her self-indulgence, and she brought up her children to be content with the homeliest fare, and to drink nothing stronger than water; and when they grew

up and went to service, it was one of her great concerns that they should not learn to eat or drink more than was good for them. In particular, she used to caution them against getting fond of strong beer, porter, or wine, and especially spirits, even in the smallest quantity. Some masters and mistresses, out of false kindness, allow these things, when there is washing or any extra work about; but these things neither give strength, nor prevent taking cold, nor indeed do any real good whatever; and too often they form a habit that lasts through life, and proves very injurious in every respect.

I remember a poor dirty, half-starved old woman, who, it was often said, had seen better days, and who, though she had but a few pence to provide for all her wants through the day, might be seen every morning coming out of the public house with her little cream-jug of gin. She said she learnt to take it, from having a glass allowed her before she began washing, by a very excellent and pious lady, who would have shuddered at the thought of being the occasion of sin to any one; but so the poor creature got the wretched habit, and though she owned it was the cause of her poverty and misery, she said it was impossible now to do without it. I fear she never tried in good earnest; but oh, how important is it that young people should guard against forming habits which may bring them into such disgraceful bondage! The only way to keep quite free from it, is by resolutely resisting the first temptation, from whatever quarter it may proceed.

I shall now set down a few maxims, both from the holy scriptures, and from the writings of wise

and good men, which I hope will impress on the minds of the young the importance of strict sobriety and moderation ; also some verses I lately met with in a magazine, and a piece called, *The Drunkard's Will*, which I am sure ought to warn all young people against once entering the public house, or indulging the love of liquor.

“ He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man. He that loveth wine and oil (that is, luxurious living) shall not be rich.”

“ Dainties are deceitful meat.”

“ Hast thou found honey ? eat so much as is sufficient for thee, lest thou be filled therewith, and vomit it.”

“ Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.”

“ Who hath woe ? who hath sorrow ? who hath contention ? who hath babbling ? who hath wounds without cause ? They that tarry long at the wine ; they that go to seek mixed wine. Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour aright in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.”

“ Take heed to yourselves, lest your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness, and cares of this life, and so that day (the day of death and judgment) come upon you unawares.”

“ Let us who are of the day be sober.”—“ Let your moderation be known unto all men : the Lord is at hand.”

“ He is the greatest slave who serves none but himself. He is the most beastly idolater who makes a god of his own belly.” “ The luxurious

live to eat and drink, the wise and temperate eat and drink only to live."

"Always rise from table with an appetite, and you will not be likely to sit down without one."

"He that hankers after dainties, must often feel dissatisfied; and sometimes lie at the mercy of a dear market."

"Who dainties love, will beggars prove."

A celebrated Roman epicure consumed the principal part of his property on sumptuous delicacies. He had still enough left to support himself in moderation and comfort, but he put an end to his life lest he should not have enough to furnish the costly luxuries to which he had been accustomed.

"Nature is satisfied with little, grace with less, but lust with nothing."

"An intemperate patient makes a cruel doctor."

"The glutton digs his grave with his own teeth."

"Wine and strong drink have drowned more than the sea, and the teeth of intemperance have slain more than the sword."

When disease is abroad in the land, it generally selects its victims from among the intemperate and self-indulgent.

Disease will be often knocking at the door, while his old friend, intemperance, dwells within.

It was the saying of a celebrated physician, "When I see a group of persons surrounding a splendid banquet, and feasting themselves without fear, I think if the prophet's prayer could be granted, 'O Lord! open their eyes that they may see;' the thoughtless creatures would then discover under the disguise of luxurious viands and inviting bowls, fevers, dropsies, palsies, gouts,

consumptions, death ; and would flee in terror and amazement from the untasted repast."

" The christian, when he sits down to his repast, should ever remember that he has two guests to entertain, the body and the soul. Let him never so overload the former as to starve, sink, and ruin the other ; but whether we eat or drink, or whatever we do, let us do all to the glory of God."

The motto of the family of the Doddridges was, " Live, while you live." On this the excellent and pious Dr. Doddridge wrote the following pointed lines :

' Live while you live,' the epicure would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day.
' Live while you live,' the sacred preacher cries,
And give to God each moment as it flies.
Lord, in my views let both united be ;
I live in pleasure while I live to Thee.

One Glass more.

Stay, mortal, stay ! nor heedless thus,
Thy sure destruction seal :
Within that cup there lurks a curse
Which all who drink must feel.
Disease and Death, for ever nigh,
Stand ready at the door,
And eager wait to hear the cry
Of, ' Give me one glass more.'
Go, view that prison's gloomy cells,
Their pallid tenants scan ;
Gaze, gaze upon these earthly hells,
And ask how they began.
Had these a tongue, O man ! thy cheek
The tale would crimson o'er ;
Had these a tongue, to thee they'd speak,
And answer, ' One glass more.'
Behold that wretched female form,
An outcast from her home,
Bleached in affliction's blighting storm,
And doomed in want to roam :

Behold her! ask that prattler dear
Why mother is so poor;
She 'll whisper in thy startled ear,
‘ ‘Twas father's One glass more.’
Stay, mortal, stay; repent, return;
Reflect upon thy fate;
The poisonous draught indignant spurn—
Spurn, spurn it, ere too late.
Oh! fly the ale-house' horrid din,
Nor linger near the door,
Lest thou, perchance, should sip again
The treacherous ‘ One glass more.’

The Drunkard's Will.

“ I, ———, beginning to be enfeebled in body, and fearing I may soon be palsied in mind, and having entered upon that course of intemperance from which I have not resolution to flee, do make and publish this my last will and testament:—

“ Having been made in the image of my Creator, capable of rational enjoyment, of imparting happiness to others, and of promoting the glory of God, I know my accountability; yet such is my fondness for sensual gratification, and my utter indisposition to resist temptation, that I give myself entirely to intemperance and its associate vices, and make the following bequests:—My property I give to be dissipated, knowing it will soon fall into the hands of those who furnish me with ardent spirits. My reputation, already tottering on a sandy foundation, I give to destruction. To my beloved wife, who has cheered me thus far through life, I give shame, poverty, sorrow, and a broken heart. To each of my children, I bequeath my example, and the inheritance of the shame of their father's character. Finally, I give my body to disease, misery, and early dissolution; and my

soul, that can never die, to the disposal of that God whose commands I have broken, and who has warned me by his word, that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven."

Drunkard, this is your will.

CHAP. XIV.—NURSING.

It was a common custom in our village, when any poor woman was confined, to send round to the neighbours who could afford to give such things, and beg caudle, or wine, beer, or spirits, to make it. Some very honest, decent women only desired what they really thought was necessary to support and recruit their strength; but there were others, who made quite a trade of it. It was not what they needed, or thought they needed, but what they could get. No matter to them how much they imposed on the good-nature of those to whom they applied, or how much they injured the cause of charity as to other poor people; they would send to four or five different houses on the same day, and obtain enough to support all their family in intemperance, as well as to endanger their own lives by improper indulgences. These people were sure to be found out in time, and scouted by all the sober and respectable poor people, as well as by their more wealthy neighbours. I have often been struck with the folly of some poor people in so abusing the kindness of a friend, as that they could not call upon him for aid, in any future time of need. However, these are not the people, nor is this the subject, on which I principally intended to make a few remarks.

As soon as it became known in the village, that Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were very kind, charitable people, they were not long without applications of this kind ; but they steadily refused to give a drop of beer, wine, or spirits, without a written statement from the doctor, that it was proper and necessary. Good plain gruel any poor woman who needed it was welcome to, and when it was fit for her, a basin of broth, or a bit of hot meat ; but Mrs. Sutton said, she looked upon strong drinks for lying-in women as a sort of poison. Some of the poor said it was all stinginess ; but others were led to think seriously about the matter, and they found the advantage of a change of diet.

My good mother, I have said, occasionally went out to nursing ; at first she followed the maxims and customs which had long been established in our village ; but when she came to converse with Mrs. Sutton, she found her plans so much more reasonable, that she gradually adopted them all, and often said she was spared many anxious hours on behalf of those women who were wise enough to fall in with them too.

I remember once a decent neighbour of ours, whom my mother had been used to nurse in her lyings-in, came to her in great trouble. Several of her children had been ill, and her husband out of work a great part of the winter ; so one way and another, though they were striving, saving people, these things pulled them back sadly. The poor woman could not help weeping, as she observed to my mother, " I never was so badly off in prospect of a lying-in ; I have not been able to get things comfortable about me, as I used to do ; and such a deal of money as I always have to pay

the doctor, what is to become of us I don't know ! I have not been able even to get a bottle of brandy or gin ; and it is really miserable to draw so near the time without such needful things in the house."

I believe at that time it had not entered into my mother's mind that such things were otherwise than needful ; so, being a kind-hearted body, she bade her poor neighbour be comforted, and promised to mention her wants to good Mrs. Sutton, who, she doubted not, would readily assist her. Accordingly she did so ; and Mrs. Sutton soon called on the poor woman with a nice bundle of baby-linen, and offered her any proper assistance at the time of her confinement. She was greatly cheered by this seasonable supply, and said, that if she had but got a little brandy in the house, her mind would be quite at ease.

" And why," asked Mrs. Sutton, " are you so anxious about that ? what good is it to do you ?"

" I don't know for that, ma'am ; but it is what I always did have, and it seems so desolate to be without it."

" Did your doctor ever order you to take any ?"

" No, ma'am, I can't say that ever he did ; but I always did take it—a little just to comfort and nourish me, and to keep me from taking cold when first I sat up."

" Have you been used to get about from your confinements very well ?"

" Pretty fairish, ma'am ; not so well as some people : I am better the first few days than I am afterwards ; but then I get so feverish, and the doctor is forced to bleed me, and give me cooling physic ; and then it is long before I get up my strength, do what I will ; and it costs a mint of

money for bitter stuff to strengthen me and get me an appetite; but I don't seem to relish any thing: and then my babies always have the thrush so bad; and that, you know, makes it all the worse for me."

"True," said Mrs. Sutton; "but I can't help thinking that if you were to do without spirits, and without beer-caudle, you might do also without bleeding, and physicking, and strengthening medicines, and the thrush for your baby, and much unnecessary suffering for yourself. I assure you, my friend, it is not that I should grudge giving you these things, if I thought they would do you good; but I feel so convinced of the contrary, that I should be guilty of great unkindness in putting it in your power to injure yourself. I do not speak from my own experience merely, but from the testimony of the most eminent medical men. My eldest daughter, who has been lately confined, was attended by one of the most famous doctors in London, who practises chiefly among the nobility; and I can assure you, he never ordered, nor did she ever take, a drop of spirits in any form; and no person could gain her strength faster than she has done. Now let me persuade you to try if you cannot pursue the same course with advantage. If any circumstances should occur, that the medical man finds it necessary for you to have either wine or spirits, you shall be welcome to whatever our house affords; but if no particular occasion should arise, I really think and hope you would find yourself far better without them."

Mrs. Sutton's kind manner won upon poor neighbour Wilson; she afterwards talked it over with my mother, and both agreed that there seemed

to be truth and reason in what she had said : at all events, it was a cheaper plan ; it would be a pity to waste money on strong things, if they were not really necessary.

" Ah ! " interrupted neighbour Brown, who happened to overhear the conversation, " cheap, indeed, and that's the true meaning of it ! Religious folks are always stingy ; but if you let a lady talk you out of having a drop of something comfortable when you need it, I say you are a fool for your pains. It is what I won't do, I can tell you. If it can't be got at one place, it can at another. I shall send to the squire's for what I want, and I know they won't deny me. Their strong beer and a drop of gin or brandy makes the best of caudle."

In due time both these women were confined, and it happened to be within two or three days of each other. Neighbour Wilson and my mother agreed strictly to attend to what Mrs. Sutton advised ; and she was kind enough to step in daily to see what was wanted, and to give them any further advice that she thought needful. It was the old-fashioned plan not to let the child suck for two or three days ; but Mrs. Sutton explained to my mother how much better it would be to let it suck at once ; and both Mrs. Wilson and mother found it answer so much better in every respect, that they only wondered how they could have submitted so long to the old plan.

One day when Mrs. Sutton called, she expressed great pleasure at finding her neighbour going on so remarkably well. " Yes, ma'am," she replied, " I am uncommonly well ; but I begin now to be almost afraid ; for it is just the time I always begin to fall off."

The good lady told her she ought not to indulge gloomy apprehension, but cultivate a spirit of gratitude to God for the great mercies she had already experienced, and humbly and cheerfully commit herself to his gracious care for the future. Then she read her a comfortable portion of scripture, and told her to meditate on that, and to commune with her own heart upon her bed, and be still.

Next day she found her still better; and so she went on steadily from day to day, and was restored to her family a week or two earlier than had ever been the case before; and she had nearly two pounds less to pay the doctor.

This mode of nursing by degrees became pretty general in our neighbourhood. Farmer Williams's wife was one of the first to follow it. By so doing, she was enabled to suckle her child with ease and comfort, which had never been the case before; and when the topping farmers' wives were known to follow the new plan, the poor people were more inclined to come into it. One or two still kept to their old notions, and would have their strong beer caudle, and spiced wine; and as my mother used to say, after she had once seen the difference, she was worn out with anxiety when she had to do with those who were bent on such improper indulgences.

I must not omit to mention poor Mrs. Brown, who was so determined to get what she liked one way or other. One day when Dr. Collins, who attended them both, called in to see Mrs. Wilson, he looked very gloomy, and mother asked if he was unwell. He told her he was very anxious about a patient, whom he left going on very

well, and with a strict injunction to take nothing of a heating kind ; but on his next visit, he found her very feverish, in consequence of having taken things very improper in her situation. He wished to bleed her ; but she stubbornly refused, from a superstitious idea, that bleeding will save life *once*, and that she was not so ill as to resort to what she considered so desperate a remedy. In a few hours she was much worse ; and though he then insisted on adopting a measure which he considered indispensably necessary, it had not proved successful in removing her fever ; and he greatly feared the result. Next morning mother inquired after Mrs. Brown, for she was the person in question. The doctor shook his head, and feared there was hardly a hope of her recovery. He was unwearied in his attentions ; but all in vain. The unhappy woman was soon hurried to the grave, the victim of self-indulgence and obstinacy.

CHAP. XV.—HEALTH AND SICKNESS.

THIS is a good place in which to set down a few hints about sickness, which I have gleaned from my good mother, and other friends.

Good Mrs. Sutton often observed, that many people make mistakes on this subject, and she took great pains to correct them wherever she had opportunity.

In the first place, she would say, “ Do all you can to preserve health ; an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. In order that you may be healthy, rise early, live temperately, labour diligently, cultivate a contented spirit, observe clean

liness, use plenty of cold water about your person, admit plenty of fresh air into your houses."

Mr. Sutton told a story of a certain great physician, who gave four rules for the preservation of health. When he died, his books were sold: one, which was said to contain very valuable precepts of health, but which the bidders were not permitted to open, sold at a high price. When the purchaser got it home, he was at first disappointed at finding that it contained nothing more than four simple rules; but, on further consideration, he was induced to put the rules in practice; by which means he was restored to a state of health to which he had long been a stranger; and he often spoke of the old physician's book as the cheapest and most valuable purchase he ever made in his life. The rules were these:—"Keep the head cool. Keep the feet warm. Take a light supper. Rise early."

These simple rules comprehend a vast deal more than may appear at first sight. A word or two on each will show this.

1. "Keep the head cool." All tight bandages on the head are very hurtful, especially to infants. The less of any kind that is worn on the head, by day or by night, the better. Children whose hair is kept thin, and who sleep without night-caps, are far less likely to catch infectious diseases than the generality of children.

To "keep the head cool," persons must avoid every kind of excess, and maintain moderation in every pursuit, and in every pleasure. The great eater and the great drinker have generally a burning forehead and a cloudy brain. The passionate man, and the intemperate, are strangers to perfect

health, as well as to peace of mind. Even too hard study occasions an aching and burning head.

2. "Keep the feet warm." To do this, activity and exercise are necessary, that all the various circulations of the body may be properly carried on. Care must be taken to avoid getting the feet damp, or immediately to remove the effects of such an accident by rubbing the feet till dry and warm, and putting on dry stockings and shoes; or else soaking the feet in warm water and getting into bed. Cold feet always show something amiss in the general health, which ought to be found out, and set to rights. This uncomfortable feeling often proceeds from indigestion, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. The same course suggested for keeping the head cool will at the same time tend to keep the feet properly warm, namely, moderation, activity, and calmness of temper. An intemperate, an indolent, or an ill-tempered person, is never really healthy: and, as it is in the power of every one to avoid such vicious habits, and even to resist and break them off when acquired, in that sense and to that degree, every man is the disposer of his own health, and has to answer for trifling with it.

3. "Take a light supper." It is a sign of ill health when people have the strongest relish for food late in the day; and the indulgence of that irregular appetite tends to increase the evil. Formerly it was the fashion, though a very bad one, to eat substantial, and often luxurious suppers. There was then a common saying,

"After dinner sit awhile,
After supper walk a mile."

In this homely distich there is much sound wisdom. One moderately hearty meal of animal food daily, is sufficient for nourishment, and conducive to health. After taking it, a short period of comparative repose is desirable, but not the total repose of sleep. After that, several hours of activity, and then a slight repast, such as will not require much exercise of the digestive powers, when the whole system ought to be resigned to complete repose.

Those who eat a hearty supper generally have disturbed, uneasy sleep, and wake at a late hour, languid and drowsy, feeble, sullen, and irritable, with a burning forehead, cold feet, and a disinclination to food and labour.

Some labouring men, however, are obliged to content themselves at mid-day with a slight refreshment which they can carry with them, and depend on returning home to their principal meal when labour is done. In this case, the meal should be quite ready for them on their return home; and they should not go to bed directly on eating it, but employ themselves for an hour or two on some moderately active pursuit, which, being of a different nature from their daily labour, will come in as an agreeable variation; such, for instance, as gardening, or carpentering, for the man who has laboured through the day in the loom or on the shop-board.

4. "Rise early." Nothing is more conducive to health and excellence of every kind than early rising. All physicians agree in this; and all persons who have attained a good old age, in whatever particulars they might differ from each other, have been distinguished as early risers. Some persons

require more sleep than others ; but it may be laid down as a general rule, that there is no grown person to whom a period of sleep longer than seven, or, at the very most, eight hours, can be either necessary or beneficial. But a person in health may easily know how much sleep he requires, by going to bed every night at a stated time, and uniformly rising as soon as he awakes, however early that may be. By steadily pursuing this plan for a few days, or at most a few weeks, a habit will be acquired of taking just the rest that nature requires, and regularly awaking out of one sound and refreshing sleep to new vigour and activity ; and when this habit is thoroughly formed, it would be no less disagreeable, than useless and injurious, for such a person, having once beheld the bright morning sun, to turn on his pillow and say, “ A little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of the hands to sleep.”

The earlier rest is taken, the more satisfying and beneficial it will be found. “ One hour before midnight is worth two hours afterwards.” This is a common and a true saying ; but it is not to be supposed that two hours in the morning will make up for the loss of one at night. Nothing can be farther from the truth. The loss of night sleep is injurious, but indulgence in day slumbers is still more so. In case of having been disturbed one night, the best way to replace the loss is to go to bed one hour or two earlier, rather than to be later in the morning. Attention to these particulars would do much to preserve health.

In addition to these remarks, the following are worth observation. Bed-rooms should be airy, and, if possible, lofty ; a low ceiling in a bed-room

is very injurious; so also for a bed-room to be crowded with several beds, or with several persons sleeping in the same room. Windows should be made to open wide, and, if possible, to open from the top. It is unwholesome to sleep under a great quantity of clothes, or to have the curtains closely drawn round the bed.

Every window should be opened as early as possible in the morning; and closed before the damps of evening come on.

Beds should be stripped, and left open some hours, that they may be fresh and wholesome for sleeping in again. Ceilings and walls should be frequently white-washed: this may be done at a very small expense; about two shillings would purchase materials to white-wash several-rooms, which any handy man or woman might do in a leisure hour or two. This is particularly necessary when any infectious disorder is in the neighbourhood.

Floors should be scoured once a week, or, at least, a damp mop drawn under every bed. Such work should be done early in the day, that it may be thoroughly dry before bed-time.

Many people have a bad habit of continually taking medicine. This weakens the stomach and other digestive organs, and brings them into a habit of never doing their duty without medicine. It also renders medicine the less efficacious, when there is a real occasion for taking it.

It is also a very bad way for persons in general to read medical books. Nervous people are generally most fond of reading them, and they are very apt to fancy themselves the subjects of the diseases treated of, and unnecessarily or injudiciously

to dose themselves with the medicines described. Such books are useful only to persons who have some general knowledge of the principles of medicine, and some judgment in applying or varying general rules to particular cases. Not one in a hundred who dabbles in doctors' books and medicines, possesses a grain of such knowledge, and hence they are far more likely to do harm than good.

Great caution should be used in resorting to any advertised medicine. The more wonderful the cures said to be effected by them, the more strongly are they to be suspected. If these medicines sometimes succeed with peculiar constitutions, and in very desperate cases, it is probably because their inventors, who have no character to lose, administer powerful drugs in such quantities as no regular practitioner would venture upon; and one such case will serve to make a great talk about, and to print in hundreds of advertisements; but then they take care never to advertise the far greater number of cases in which the medicine has failed, or in which it has produced, instead of the benefits promised, consequences the most injurious—such as removing a pimple from the face, and bringing on the unhappy subject a deadly palsy.

In purchasing medicines, persons should be careful to procure them from a regular and respectable druggist, who understands what he sells. He should also be requested to write distinctly on each packet or label the English name and quantity of the drug it contains. Persons who deal in many other things besides drugs, are very liable to make mistakes in the article they serve, and very frequently they do not purchase drugs of the best quality.

Great care should be taken as to distinctly understanding the dose that is directed to be taken, and that it is accurately weighed or measured accordingly. It is no uncommon thing for ignorant people to advise "a penn'orth," or "a little," or "a spoonful," of medicine. However good and suitable the medicine in itself, it should never be taken on the recommendation of persons so rash and ignorant. A nurse who was going to attend a gentleman ill with a fever, was advised to take a little nitre as a good thing to keep off infection. She accordingly purchased "a penn'orth of nitre," which was just an ounce, and swallowed the whole quantity, which terminated her life in a very few hours.

Dangerous mistakes are sometimes made in the use of medicines, from similarity in sound or appearance to some other medicine of different qualities. A lady has recently lost her life in consequence of taking a medicine in which *beech-nut* oil was one ingredient, but instead of which she in mistake asked for *peach-nut* oil, which is a powerful poison.

Oxalic acid, or spirits of salt, or other poisonous drugs, have often been taken in mistake for Epsom, Cheltenham, or Glauber salts. To prevent such a mistake, it is a good way to take a small pinch of the dry salt, and throw it in the fire. If it is the proper medicinal salts, it will melt like snow : but if it is of the other kind, it will spirtle, or send up a blue flame like a match. Besides, the proper salts have a bitter soapy taste, but the dangerous salts have a sharp, acid, burning taste. : If two kinds of medicine are in use at one time, care should be taken to keep the label fixed on each, and to read it every time of using. For

want of this, a whole phial-full has been swallowed, when only a few drops should have been taken; or a medicine has been taken inwardly which was intended for outward application.

Among ignorant people there are a great many unfounded and mischievous notions with respect to sickness. These my valued friends were continually labouring to correct; so much so, that Dr. Collins would often say to the poor people, "You want a page out of good Mrs. Sutton's book. If she will come and give your nurse a lesson, there will be some hope of my medicines doing good."

One stupid saying has been ruinous to many people; it is thus—"Stuff, a cold, and starve a fever." Now, no person who has a cold is free from some degree of fever; and by eating and drinking improperly, many a mere cold has been forced on to a dangerous and fatal fever.

Another great mistake is that of loading a sick person with bed-clothes, keeping him in a hot room, and giving him heating things with a view to throw out the disorder. Such a course is sure to aggravate the disease, if not to render it fatal. In some disorders, such as measles, croup, inflammation of the lungs, &c. it is very essential to keep the room in one even degree of warmth; but that should never be warmer than is agreeable to a person in health. In fevers, small-pox, &c. a free current of air is refreshing to the sick person, and tends to lighten the disease, as well as to lessen the danger of infection. The draft of air should pass through the room, but not over the body of the sick. Nothing ventilates a room so well as a handful of fire in the grate.

Some people, when infectious diseases were

about in the village, placed great dependence on strong smelling things, such as camphor, tobacco, and scents, while they were not at all particular in keeping the sick room thoroughly clean, and admitting fresh air. Indeed, some would not venture to change the linen of a sick person through the whole course of the disease. It was no easy matter to break through these old prejudices ; but Mrs. Sutton was not to be wearied by one, or two, or half a dozen fruitless attempts : she would still try again, and in this way she was a real blessing to many poor families in the neighbourhood. Instead of trusting to scents, which only disguise, but do not destroy what is injurious, she would urge upon those who had the care of the sick, instantly to remove every thing of an offensive kind from their persons and their chambers ; also, that they should frequently be refreshed by clean and well-aired linen, and what is removed from them immediately plunged in water, and properly washed as soon as possible.

She always objected to several people being crowded into a sick room, as tending to make the air close, and fatigue the sick person, as well as to aggravate the danger of infection. At the same time, she would urge on those around the duty of paying proper attention to the sick, and not deserting them, under a timid apprehension of taking the disease. She would say, "Go steadily on, do your duty, use every proper precaution, put your trust in God, and leave the event in his hands." Her endeavours were very useful, in causing the sick poor in our village to be much better attended to than had ever been the case before ; and by putting people in a rational way of proceeding.

there is no doubt the progress of disease was in many instances cut off.

Another very common prejudice among those who have the care of the sick, is that of avoiding any reference to religious subjects. The bible, and other good books, must be put out of sight ; no religious person must be permitted to visit the sick person, nor prayer be offered in his hearing, lest he should be alarmed with the apprehension of death and eternity. These cruel prejudices have kept good Mr. and Mrs. Sutton out of many a sick chamber, where their visits might have been a real blessing ; but, as Mr. Sutton used to say, " Does any person die the sooner for being prepared to die ? and is it not of infinitely greater importance, that we be prepared for death, than preserved in life ? Prayer calls in the aid of Him who can do infinitely more both for body and soul than the kindest and best earthly friend, and danger cannot be averted by being kept out of sight. Now," observed Mr. Sutton, " the sick person is one of three characters, to either of which the visits of a pious, prudent christian, the holy word of God, and the throne of grace, must be seasonable. It may be he is a pious person ; one who has been accustomed to think of death ; one who has felt himself a guilty, perishing sinner, and has fled for refuge to lay hold on the hope set before him in the gospel ; he has believed on the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world ; the Holy Spirit has been operating on his heart, making him a new creature in Christ Jesus, daily more and more weaned from the world, and fitted for heaven—now to such an one, the bible, and prayer, and christian conversation, will afford a

delightful solace and refreshment. Some precious promise whispered in his ear, so far from distracting his mind and aggravating his disease, will be as a cordial to his heart; and by tranquillizing and cheering his spirit, will tend to aid the efforts of the physician in alleviating his bodily malady. Besides, why should he be checked in those expressions of his feelings, which may be made a great blessing to others? Such a man is not likely to die from fear of death; and whether he live or die, it will be his ardent desire, and his chief happiness, that Christ may be magnified in his body, whether by life or by death.

“But suppose the sick person to be one who has lived in ignorance, carelessness, and neglect of religion; and suppose that now some anxious forebodings oppress his mind. ‘Death is at hand, and I am not prepared for it! How dreadful I find it to think about death, and judgment, and eternity, which yet I cannot avoid! Is there any hope for a wretch like me? What must I do to be saved?’ Now is it not a most cruel and wicked thing to treat these solemn inquiries as the vagaries of a disordered imagination? to keep back from the poor creature those who would lead him to the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the only way of salvation, the only foundation for a dying sinner’s hope; and deny him the use of the appointed means for ministering to a mind diseased?

“Even human reason alone would suggest the propriety of yielding to his wishes, and soothing his mind by satisfying his anxious inquiries, not by evading or stifling them; and the part of common humanity, if those around the sick person are strangers to his alarm, and know not how to meet

his feelings, would be, to inquire after and give access to those who know how to speak a word in season to him that is distressed. But there is a still higher consideration. Which of the surrounding friends is willing to incur the dreadful guilt of depriving one so dear to them of the means of his soul's everlasting salvation? Which can bear the thought of his perishing in his sins, and his blood being required at their hands?

“But should the person be still in a state of hardened indifference, then the criminality of concealing from him his real state, and suffering him to pass unconsciously into an awful eternity, is dreadfully aggravated indeed! To amuse him with assurances of recovery, and to keep away from him every means of awakening conviction, when it is but too evident that there is but a step between him and death; and, unless he be convinced of sin, and brought to Christ for salvation, but another between him and endless misery! Surely there can be no kindness so false and so cruel as that of concealing truths so infinitely important, however unwelcome: and no circumstances of a sick person, except a state of unconsciousness or delirium, can excuse the suppression of those things that make for his everlasting peace, and which are about to be hid from his eyes.”

CHAP. XVI.—ACCIDENTS.

It ever an accident happened in our village, people were sure to run to Mr. Sutton's to know what was to be done; and sure enough they always

knew of some proper remedy, and thought of it at the right time; but they used to say, "People should not depend on them, but get a habit of knowing what to do themselves; as some things happen so suddenly that a person might be dead before help could be obtained, if no one present knew what to be at."

I remember the case of a milliner's apprentice in our village swallowing a pin. Her mistress told her to eat some bread and so force it down into the stomach; but another young woman had happened to hear Mrs. Sutton say that it was better in such cases to look into the throat and see if it might not be within reach of the fingers, or if not, to send at once for the doctor. So they held the mouth open with the handle of a tablespoon, and there the pin was sticking, and the young woman reached it with her finger, and carefully guided it out by the inside of the cheek.

Early one morning, as Mr. Sutton was at work in his garden, the clergyman's footman came running in a great fright, and begged to borrow a horse to fetch the doctor to his master, who had taken a dose of wrong medicine, and was in a most dangerous state. Two phials of nearly the same size and colour had been sent over night, one was a draught to be taken early in the morning, the other contained a composing medicine, of which only a few drops were to be taken at night. The servant who administered the medicine, either could not read, or neglected to read the label, and gave the wrong medicine, the whole of which his master swallowed before the mistake was perceived; and as no one in the house had any notion what to do, the only resource was to send for the doctor: as he lived three miles off, some time must needs elapse before

he could arrive. Mr. Sutton readily lent the horse, and then hastened himself to the rectory. He found the clergyman sinking into a stupor, and perceived that in a very short time he would be too far gone to take any thing. So, not having a proper emetic at hand, he got a large spoonful of salt, which he mixed in a glass of hot water, and then suddenly dashed two or three basins of cold water at the patient's head. This roused him a little, and he was persuaded to swallow the salt and warm water, which soon made him very sick ; and then the principal danger was over. When the doctor came he of course administered the proper medicines ; but he said the cure would have been hopeless, if nothing had been done before he arrived.

In like manner, I really believe Mr. Sutton's presence of mind was the means of saving the life of a poor man, who fell over a hatchet, and cut his leg in a dreadful manner. It burst out a bleeding at such a rate, as if all the blood would flow out of his body in a few minutes ; but Mr. Sutton took a fold of linen, dipped it in water, bound it round the wound, and then tied his handkerchief firmly over it, taking care to keep the edges of the cut closely together. He also tied another handkerchief very tight round the thigh. Then he had the man carefully lifted into a cart, and so placed, that the foot was higher than the knee, and so he was carried away to the surgeon. Mr. Sutton afterwards explained to us, that all the blood in the human body flows from the heart, and that what he did by particularly tying the handkerchief tight round the thigh, was to stop up the way between the heart and the open wound, that no more might run out until proper remedies were applied ; but if the blood

had been left flowing, the poor man would have bled to death before he could have been got to the surgeon. It is such a good thing to know what ought to be done, and to think of it at the proper time !

What pains this good gentleman would take to make us understand, that in case of an accident by water, the greatest security is in lying still on the back till assistance can arrive, and that by struggling in their fright, people only hasten their sinking, and greatly increase the difficulty and uncertainty of rescuing them ! He once read us a very pretty letter he received from a young lady at a distance, thanking him for having taught her this lesson, and saying that through the mercy of God in preserving to her presence of mind to act upon it, her life had been saved when she was upset in a boat on the Thames, where the water was twenty feet deep. She caught hold of a pole that was thrown to her ; but as the stream was very strong, she was whirled down it at a very rapid rate. With great difficulty she managed to keep her face out of water, for her bonnet filled, slipped off her head, hung, and became a weight round her neck : but she knew that every means of assistance would be afforded her, and that her only hope was in keeping herself quiet and composed. The goodness of the Almighty enabled her to do this ; and, after floating about twenty minutes on her back, she was taken out and restored to her friends, who had witnessed the accident, and altogether despaired of her life.

When accidents by water occurred, Mr. Sutton took great pains to do away a number of stupid notions and practices to which I fear many lives have been sacrificed. A poor lad was fishing on

the towing-path, which runs just at the end of Hawthorn Lane; some barge horses came up, and the boy, not getting out of the way in time, was carried by the barge rope into the mill stream. It was some minutes before he could be got out, and the bystanders concluded he was gone past all hope. Mr. Sutton's was the nearest house, and he kindly had a bed placed in his warm kitchen, and ordered the men to carry the poor lad to it. For a moment they hesitated, saying they durst not carry him any where but to a public-house, as they fancied there was some law against it; but Mr. Sutton would suffer no delay, and told them he would bear the blame of all the laws he broke in trying to save a fellow-creature's life. Then some were for holding the body up by the heels to let the water run out, and some wanted to roll it on a cask, or to rub it with salt; but Mr. Sutton had got some rules, printed on a card, which, he said, came from the Royal Humane Society, in London, set up on purpose to find out and practise the best method of doing things on these trying occasions; and these rules he strictly followed. He caused the lad to be placed in the warm bed, and had him gently rubbed with warm cloths and flannels, especially on the belly and chest; when, by these means, the body was thoroughly dry and somewhat warmed, he had it put into a warm bath for five minutes. If there had not been hot water at hand, he said that brewers' grains would answer the same purpose, or hot sand, or ashes out of a baker's oven, or even hot bricks, or bladders filled with hot water, applied to the feet, hands, and armpits; or flannels wrung out of hot water, and changed as they begin to cool. He used to say, "If you

have not got at hand the very thing you want, don't waste the time in saying, 'What a pity!' but think promptly of the next best thing that is at hand." After the warm bath, the body was put again into the bed, thoroughly heated. All the time of thus trying to restore warmth to the body, the bellows were applied to one nostril, the other nostril and the mouth being kept close shut, and a gentle pressure was made on the chest; thus the lungs were made to let out and take in the air, as they do in natural breathing. After a long time, and when every body except Mr. Sutton gave it up for a lost case, there appeared some signs of breathing. Then he gently touched the nostrils with a feather, dipped in sal volatile; this made the poor fellow sneeze, and then the people thought all danger was over, and were going to leave him; but Mr. Sutton knew better than that: he caused the rubbing to be continued some time longer, and as soon as the lad could swallow, he gave him a little warm wine, by a spoonful at a time, and continued to do this for some hours, till a fine perspiration came on, and the lad fell into a comfortable sleep. All this took place before the doctor arrived, for he lived three miles off, and, when sent for, he was gone out in one direction, and his assistant in another: so, if nothing had been done till their arrival, there would have been nothing to do but prepare for a funeral, instead of restoring the poor lad alive to his grateful parents. I remember Mr. Sutton said, that, if no success had attended his efforts, he would not have ceased making them for five or six hours, for that persons have been restored after that length of time; and he thought that many had been cast

away for want of perséverance in the use of means.

If a chimney was on fire, instead of throwing open the doors, running about alarming the neighbourhood, and destroying the furniture, Mr. Sutton would shut all the doors, keep the house as quiet as possible, carefully and instantly put out the fire in the grate, and then the fire in the chimney soon went out, or burnt itself out without injury or danger.

He often told us, too, if a person's clothes catch fire, how foolish it is to run screaming into the air. Instead of that, if the person, or those around, had presence of mind to wrap him closely up in a carpet, blanket, or thick quilt, or even to roll him on the floor, the flames might be easily subdued.

There was once a house on fire in our village, and as it happened in the dead of the night, and most of the people were frightened out of their wits, in all likelihood several lives would have been lost, and other houses burned, if it had not been for Mr. Sutton's presence of mind, and activity. When he arrived at the spot, all was terror and confusion, the people running against one another, and pouring the water over themselves and each other. But it was just as if an officer made his appearance and gave the word of command. He arranged all the people, gave them something to do, and charged each to stand to his post. Instead of letting the men run backwards and forwards to the river for water, he made them all stand in a line, to hand the full buckets from one to another, and a line of women and boys to hand back the empty buckets. Meanwhile he and his man servant got the family safely out of

window, including a poor old woman who was bed-ridden, and who, as everybody concluded, must perish in the flames. The house was not very high, to be sure, but the danger was great on account of the thatched roof; and had not some one been at hand, to take an active part and to direct others, the family would have lost their lives, and the flames have spread much farther.

After that affair, Mr. Sutton taught the young men a number of clever contrivances; how to fasten sheets together, and to make knots that will not slip, for the purpose of persons letting themselves down from a window. He also offered a little reward to any one who should invent any likely method of preventing mischief, and especially of saving life in case of any future alarm. This set us all to thinking; and perhaps gave us all some notion of being a help, rather than a hinderance, in time of alarm. I shall close my hints on this subject with a maxim which Mr. Sutton told us all to commit to memory: "Let nothing be thought trifling, which may one day save your own life, or that of a fellow-creature."

CHAP. XVII.—LOOKING FOR THINGS IN THE WRONG PLACE.

THERE was in our neighbourhood a poor, half-witted fellow, who had a fine ear for music, and got his living by going for many miles round to the houses of the gentry to tune their musical instruments. One day, when he was tuning Miss Sutton's piano-forte, he dropped or mislaid one of the keys. Without troubling himself to look for

it in the place where he had lost it, away he posted to farmer Williams's, nearly a mile off, and without saying a word to any one, raked out the kitchen fire, and began hunting very carefully among the cinders. Mrs. Williams hearing a strange noise in the kitchen, came to inquire what was going on. Silly Sam, as they called him, very coolly replied, that he was only looking for an ivory key which he had just lost in squire Sutton's drawing room.

We all laughed at the poor silly man's useless labour. Mr. Sutton laughed as well as the rest, but, somehow, he had a knack of turning even a trifle, or a joke, to good account. "Ah," said he, "it does not belong to idiots alone, to look for things in the wrong place. Dick Rogers has been more than ten years looking for a fortune, but his countenance, his dress, and his dwelling, all say that he has not found it: a good reason why: he has been wishing that he might find a pot of money in his garden; or, that some rich person would take a fancy to him, and make him his heir; or, that some fine lady would fall in love with him, and marry him. Poor Dick! he has been looking for riches in the wrong place: he would have stood a much better chance, if, like his old fellow-apprentice, he had sought them in the sweat of his own brow, and the labour of his own hands. He is likely to go hungry who lies gaping for windfalls. 'Watching for riches consumes the flesh, and the care thereof drives away sleep;' but, 'the hand of the diligent makes rich,' and 'the sleep of the labouring man is sweet.'—Then I could point you to more than one young woman, who is looking for admiration in the wrong place.

They dress themselves up in finery, and go flaunting about, and giving themselves airs of consequence. But do they find what they seek? no more than this poor idiot found the piano-forte key in farmer Williams's kitchen. A gentleman does not admire them, for he sees plainly enough that they are not ladies. A poor man does not admire them, for he sees from their very outside appearance, that they would bring misery and ruin to a poor man's cottage; and every man of sense, instead of admiring, despises vanity and affectation. Indeed, it may be said, that wherever admiration is looked for, it is in the wrong place. The likeliest way to find it, is not to look for it at all; but to think nothing about it, while we steadily go on doing our duty: then admiration comes unsought, like the shadow which flees the pursuer, but follows those who go right on their way. 'Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that fears the Lord, she shall be praised: give her of the fruit of her hand, and let her own works praise her in the gates.'"

King Solomon complained, that he found not one virtuous woman, on whom dependence might be placed: it would have been strange indeed if he had, while he looked in the wrong place! He sought among a crowd of worthless beauties, not in the domestic retirement of conjugal felicity.

Those young people look for enjoyment in the wrong place, who seek it in a selfish, perverse following of their own way, and throwing off parental restraints; and all who expect happiness in the indulgence of evil tempers and vicious propensities, will find themselves grievously mistaken.

Even of those who are actuated by better

motives and principles, it has been well said, " Christians are to blame : first, for seeking for that in themselves, which can only be found in Christ, namely, righteousness and strength, stability, fullness, and perfection : secondly, for seeking that in the law, which can only be found in the gospel—pardon, consolation, peace, and hope ; and, thirdly, for seeking that upon earth, which can only be enjoyed in heaven—a settled home, and perfect happiness."

CHAP. XVIII.—GOOD THOUGHTS IN THE MIDST OF BUSINESS.

It is one of the great faults of human nature, to suppose that attention to one duty is an excuse for neglecting another. People who have their families or their business to attend to, are very apt to say, " I am so busy, I have no time to think about religion." Now, sure enough, worldly business has a tendency to put good thoughts out of the mind ; and yet, if we try sincerely, we may generally find room to think of something good, without driving out necessary attention to our common duties ; indeed, full employment is a fine remedy against idle and mischievous thoughts, and one evil thought hinders religion more than ten busy thoughts. Some good old writer says, " The grand secret to prevent bad thoughts, is to have plenty of employment ; an empty house is every body's property ; all the vagrants in the country will take up their quarters in it : always, therefore, have something to do, and then you will always have something to think of." Such were

the remarks of good Mr. Sutton to one of the neighbours, who said she never had a minute to look into a good book, or, indeed, to bestow a thought upon religion. "Besides," he observed, "when employed in that with which we have by habit become very familiar, we may do it well, and quickly, without giving it all our thoughts. A weaver in his loom, a carpenter on his bench, a mother with her babe in her arms, or while sewing or knitting, often sing a song without hindering their work, or diverting their attention from it. Now the words of that song might as well express sense as nonsense; had much better be the language of heartfelt devotion, than of profanity or indecency. I knew a good shepherd," continued Mr. S., "who said he had always learned by heart a verse of scripture at breakfast-time, which served him to meditate upon through the day; and so rich was the treasure of scripture thus laid up in his mind in the course of a long life, that the neighbours used to call him a walking bible. I suppose you could scarcely name a passage of scripture but he could take it up, and go on with the connexion, and that in such a way as proved that he not only recollected the words of scripture, but relished its sweetness. The word of Christ dwelt in him richly in all wisdom; it was to him the joy and rejoicing of his heart, and it seasoned his conversation with the salt of heavenly wisdom, and rendered it profitable to those who heard it. In like manner, I knew a pious weaver who used to have a hymn-book or a testament lying open on his loom, which afforded him many a refreshing thought. I have often with pleasure observed a poor shoemaker hearing his children their catechism.

and hymns, while sewing away at his last ; and a mother of a family always kept in her pocket ‘ Mason’s Select Remains,’ or some other little book of the same kind, which she could look at a minute or two while she was giving her babe the breast, or lulling it to sleep. These examples show what may be done by trying ; and, at least, no one should rest satisfied in having no time for good thoughts, who ever finds time to admit a thought of vanity and folly. Those who sincerely try, will find it much easier than they imagined, and still more refreshing and delightful than easy, to raise a thought to God and heavenly things while the hands are busy for earth. Even if we are surrounded with bustle and clamour, it is not quite impossible to raise a secret thought in prayer, like Nehemiah when handing the cup to the king at the royal banquet, and his heart overcharged with care and distress— ‘ So I prayed to the God of heaven :’ —or like Zaccheus, we may climb the sycamore tree, and get a sight of Jesus. Prayer can find its way to God above the heads of the crowd, and none but the holy soul itself see or know what is going forward. A penitent, believing heart is always in a fit place and frame for prayer ; and a believing prayer is sure to turn the promises of God into performances. The mind of man is never so eagerly disposed to pray, but God is still more ready to give ; and those who know the way to the throne of grace, will often say with Melancthon, ‘ Trouble and perplexity compel me to pray ; and prayer drives away perplexity and trouble.’ ”

CHAP. XIX.—WHERE THERE IS A WILL, THERE IS A WAY.

MR. SUTTON once had a present from abroad of several flasks of fine Florence oil. He placed them in a cellar to which no one had access beside himself. One day, to his great surprise, he observed that two of the flasks were empty. Shortly afterwards he found another flask empty, and was still more perplexed to account for it. He could not for a moment think that any person on the premises had contrived secret means to get at the cellar; and lest such a surmise should unjustly be awakened in his mind, he resolved secretly to watch in the cellar. After remaining in the cellar more than an hour, he saw several rats issue from a hole in the corner, and proceed to the next flask. One rat stood upon his hind legs, and with his forefeet held the flask steady;—a second sprang on the shoulders of the first, by which means he could reach the top of the flask;—with his teeth he very carefully drew out the cork, by means of the bit of cotton twisted round it; then dipping in his long tail, he presented it to a third rat to lick. They then changed places, as regularly as a set of soldiers relieving guard, and continued to do so till the flask was empty, each rat having had a fair proportion of the spoil. They then quitted the cellar. I have often heard Mr. Sutton mention this singular fact. He always related it, if any one in a hopeless, indolent tone said of any thing that ought to be done, “I can’t do it. It is of no use to try.” He would say, “If you had but as much heart for your duty as the rats had

for the oil, you would neither want time nor ability to do it. How is it that Jem Price always looks decent and respectable, has a good coat for sundays, and a mite to put in the savings' bank every saturday, while his next-door neighbour, who takes the same wages, and has not so large a family, goes like a beggar and a vagabond, and finds it impossible to make both ends meet? Just because Price has set his mind upon being decent and thrifty, and 'where there is a will, there is a way.' No doubt he bestirs himself when his neighbour lies idle, and denies himself while his neighbour lives in swinish self-indulgence; but then success and satisfaction attend his endeavours, and he finds that, under the blessing of God, nothing is impossible to labour and patience.

"How is it that Mary Jones keeps her children so clean and decent, when every body knows that she must have many a hard pinch to get a bit of bread, now work is scarce, and her husband has had a very severe illness, and she herself also is but sickly? If you give her an old thing for the children, you see it month after month tidily patched, and always clean. It is astonishing how she manages. Those little dirty, ragged beings at the next door have three times the money spent on them, and yet one should be afraid to come within three yards of them for fear of being poisoned with their dirt, while Mary Jones's children are as clean as the children of a lord. What can make the difference? Just this—Mary Jones cannot live in dirt; she says, The victuals, if ever so little, do the children twice the good if they have but a clean skin; and though, poor woman, she has not wherewithal to change them, she sends

them to bed betimes, and washes their clothes, and presses them smooth with a rolling-pin, for want of a fire to heat irons, and gets them tidily mended to go to school the next day. Whatever hardships she endures, she must and will be clean, and will see her children clean about her; and 'where there is a will there is a way.' Her neighbour with better means has not a *will*, and that is the reason she never finds out a *way*.

"How is it that John Richards, with his numerous young family, contrives also to keep his aged mother in comfort, and will not suffer her to be a burden on the parish, while Thomas Smith cannot spare a shilling to help his mother, but lets her live in the parish workhouse, and does not even allow her a trifle for tea and sugar? Why, we must come to the old answer, 'Where there is a will, there is a way.' John feels grateful to his mother for her kindness to him in childhood, and he says it would break his heart to see her want for comforts in her old age, or to have to look to the parish for them. 'No,' says he, and his wife heartily joins in the sentiment, 'if it please God to grant us health to work for her, she shall never want; it is but working an hour earlier and later, and sparing a few things, which we, who are strong and healthy, can do very well without, and the dear old woman is made comfortable for her last days, and many a blessing comes upon us and ours through her prayers and holy sayings.' When the heart is thoroughly set upon duty, God gives ability and opportunity for the performance. One thing in which John had been used to indulge himself, was a pipe of tobacco and a glass of gin and water most evenings. He never took more

than one, but he had been long used to it, and it seemed as if he could not do without it. When John's wife was brought to bed of twins, he was musing how they should be able to get along and do as they had done for his mother. They could not save in rent, or firing, or bread, or shoe leather. 'But,' thought John, 'I might spare my pipe and gin and water, which costs me best part of two shillings a week; it is but trying.' He said nothing of his resolution; but, from that day, he left it off, and has found not only that he *could* do without, but that he has ever since been richer, and healthier, and happier every way. Self-denial not only puts in a man's power the means of doing good, and accomplishing what seemed almost impossible, but it is its own reward in real satisfaction of mind and independence of outward circumstances.

"Can any one tell how Sam Driver got his learning? He was a poor lad, who had to work hard for his daily bread, and nothing to spare for going to school; but, somehow or other, he has got more learning than the schoolmaster himself, and a room full of books, about stars, and air-pumps, and in foreign languages, and he understands them all. Why, Sam had set his heart on learning; there is the secret of it, and he denied himself to save a penny or twopence a week to buy books, and he spent every moment of his leisure in poring over them; and, if he met a friend who could instruct him, he never failed to propose some questions, or lay before him some difficulty; and, if he was baffled once, twice, or thrice, in any pursuit, he tried again and again till he got over the difficulty. It was a favourite say-

ing of his, 'Whatever man has done, men may do.' The further he advanced the more easy seemed his progress. For many years he has been enabled to instruct others by his writings and experiments; and, while he gratefully acknowledges the goodness of God in giving both ability and success, he stands as a fair example, that 'where there is a will, there is a way.'

"How is it that Ned Turner and his wife are seen every sunday morning taking their whole family to the house of God, and spending every part of the day in holy leisure, as much as if they had servants to do their work, while Waters and his wife tell us they are obliged to drudge hard all day long, and can't see the inside of a church from one year's end to another? The thing is this: Turner and his wife know the value of the sabbath, and their hearts are set upon enjoying and improving it. Many contrivances are employed through the week to enable them on the sabbath to lay aside all manner of work; but their success and enjoyment prove that 'where there is a will, there is a way.'

"May it not be added, 'Why is it that some persons are found to excuse themselves in sin and neglect of religion, by saying they cannot change their own hearts; they cannot possess themselves with grace; they cannot even pray to God acceptably, unless he give them his Holy Spirit?' All this is true; but what does it prove? not that they are excusable in their neglect, or that they will escape the punishment due on account of it, but that they have no real desire after those unspeakable blessings which they profess themselves unable to obtain. If they really felt themselves

lost and undone without access to the pardoning mercy and gracious favour of God, through Jesus Christ, they would give themselves no rest until they attained it. They would use every appointed means of grace, as though all depended on their own diligence, and they would cry mightily for that aid, without which their endeavours must prove ineffectual. Salvation is not to be attained by a few faint, lazy wishes, but by an *agonizing* effort to enter in at the strait gate; by earnest, importunate, persevering cries at the footstool of mercy, ‘ Lord, save, or I perish ! I cannot let thee go, unless thou bless me.’ ”

CHAP. XX.—CORRECTING MISTAKES.

SOME people find it a very hard thing to say, “ I was mistaken,” and will persist in error rather than give up a point, or alter a practice, even when convinced that they were wrong. This is a very foolish sort of pride. The wisest of men are most deeply convinced of their own ignorance and liability to err; consequently they are the most humble and candid. He who owns himself to have been in an error, only proves himself wiser than he was before; but “ seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? there is more hope of a fool than of him.”

“ My whole life,” said Mr. Sutton, “ has been spent in discovering my own ignorance and mistakes, and endeavouring to correct them; and now that I am an old man, instead of finding more reason than formerly to trust myself, I am every day more and more convinced of the necessity of

praying for constant guidance, instruction, and correction from God. This is my daily prayer: 'Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me, and know my thoughts, and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting.' I hope and trust I shall not be found mistaken at last!"

CHAP. XXI.—CONQUEST OF EVIL TEMPERS.

PEOPLE are born into the world with a difference of temper; but then, as good Mr. and Mrs. Sutton often laboured to impress upon us, they are accountable for the management of their tempers. Those who possess a gentle, even temper, should reckon it among their mercies; they should consider it, also, as laying a strong claim on them to be kind and forbearing to those around them, and, as much as in them lies, to take away the occasions of peevishness and irritability from those who may not, in this respect, be so highly favoured as themselves.

It has been sometimes observed, that good tempered people are apt to be forgetful, and hence they sometimes very unintentionally give provocation to others. A very easy, good tempered girl has been heard to say, "Master was in *such* a passion, only because I did not hang his great coat on the right hook," or, "Mistress was so angry, only because I did not put the bread in the right basket. They are *such* bad tempered people, there is no such thing as living with them." Now, even admitting that the master or the mistress might discover more irritation than the

occasion warranted, the good tempered servant should be reminded, that masters and mistresses have a right, not only to say what work shall be done, but in what manner; and if they choose to give directions in the minutest particulars, those directions should be obeyed. If a master says, "On this hook I wish my coat to be hung," the servant can hardly clear herself of disobedience who even thoughtlessly hangs it on another. If she did not think, she ought to have thought. Besides, very serious inconvenience is often occasioned by inattention to these little things. Suppose a medical man called up in the night, if his great coat, &c. cannot be instantly found, either his own life may be sacrificed to going without his accustomed wrappings, or that of his patient to the delay of seeking them. To a thoughtless housemaid it may seem of very little consequence, when she has dusted a book, whether she lays it down shut or open in the place she found it, or whether she replaces a lot of papers on the desk in the same order as she found them, or turns them topsyturvy. But either of these exploits may perhaps give the studious master hours of disappointment and perplexity. Besides, more irritation of temper in families arises from these petty vexations than from more serious and wilful faults. Before, then, the easy tempered person reproaches him who is angry with too great irritability, it may be worth considering whether part of the blame does not lie at the door of him who thoughtlessly gives the provocation.

A certain mistress was considered by her servants as needlessly particular; not a thing in her house, however small, was allowed to be applied to im-

proper uses. A servant in the family, who was wont to lay hold on the first thing that came to hand, rather than trouble herself to fetch the right thing, often excused herself by saying, "It cannot matter what is put in earthenware: wash it clean, and it is as good as ever." Can it be wondered that her mistress sometimes sharply reprimanded her? A nursemaid in the same family had often been forbidden to take the children into the kitchen; and as she frequently transgressed this injunction, she had more than once received such rebukes as led her to reckon her mistress a proud, passionate person, whom it was impossible to please. It happened that the mistress was from home, when the nursemaid bringing in the children from a walk, instead of obeying her orders and proceeding at once to the nursery, first went to indulge in a minute's gossip in the kitchen; and to rest her arms, set down a child of a year and a half old on the dresser. The child, being hot and thirsty, hastily took up a china tea-cup which stood on the dresser, and began to drink; but in an instant dashed away the cup and screamed in agony. The thoughtless housemaid had just obtained from the apprentice a little vitriol to clean her coal-scuttle; with her usual carelessness, she had taken an improper vessel in which to put it, and had set it in a most improper place. The equally thoughtless nursemaid had also disobeyed express orders. And thus a most distressing accident occurred, which would in all probability have proved fatal, had not the father, a medical man, been on the spot, and afforded immediate assistance.

Forgetting how often they had accused their

mistress of being fidgety, ill-tempered, and over-particular about little things, these two servants fell into a violent passion, mutually reproaching each other as the cause of the mischief. "How could you be so stupid, as to put vinegar in a china cup, which the children drink out of, and which mistress has often forbidden to be used for any other purpose?" and, "What business had you to set the child on the dresser, when mistress had so often forbidden that the children should be brought into the kitchen at all?" *Obedience in trifles* would in this instance have averted a train of evils—the suffering and danger of the innocent child; the reproaches and re-primand of the servants; and the just displeasure of the master and mistress.

But to return to the subject of temper. Every one has something to do in the management of his or her temper, and those who are themselves most highly favoured, should consider it a part of their task to remove occasions of irritation out of the way of others.

But some persons are conscious of having a naturally bad temper. They are peevish, or passionate, or sullen, or resentful. The person who is the subject of these dispositions must be aware of it. What then is his duty? I will just set down a few hints of advice given by Mr. Sutton, to one who was very near and dear to me, and who found them very beneficial.

"If you are the subject of ill temper, in the first place, *never justify it* by saying, 'It is my natural disposition, and I cannot help it : ' or, 'It was enough to provoke any body. Nobody can blame me for being in a passion : ' or, 'I don't harbour

malice; but I can never forget the offence. All these are but false excuses for a cherished evil.

In the next place, *constantly resist* the risings of an evil temper; turn away from the occasions of it; and check its first emotions within. It is much easier to refrain from uttering the first angry word, than to stop short at the second or the third. 'The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water; therefore leave off contention before it be meddled with.'

"But be careful to *resist on christian principles*. To give way to evil tempers and passions, is not only foolish, and disgraceful, and injurious; it is also *sinful*. Too many people who would look upon theft, or drunkenness, as a sin against God, forget that ill temper and unkindness are equally so, and hence they neglect to control their tempers. But he who views evil tempers in their proper light will say, before he ventures to indulge them, 'How can I do this great wickedness, and sin against my God?'

"The christian has a never-failing rule for the government of his temper, in that prescription, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.' Here mark the difference between the world's maxims and Christ's maxims. The world says, 'Do to others as they do to you;' Christ says, 'Do to them as you would *wish* them to do to you.' If we never say nor do to others worse than we would wish them to say or do to us, we are not likely to say or do much amiss.

"Cultivate a spirit of christian *humility*. This is a fine cure for evil tempers. Pride is always the companion, generally the origin, of petulance

and passion : ‘ Only by pride cometh contention.’ To think that any thing should stand in *my* way ! that any one should presume to oppose *me* ! Such, in fact, is the haughty feeling of the angry man ; but where christian humility prevails, the feeling is, ‘ What an insignificant, unworthy creature I am ! and yet from how many deserved miseries am I spared ! how many undeserved mercies am I permitted to enjoy ! Surely I have enough to keep me contented and easy, and to reconcile me to any little inconveniences I may meet with.’

“ Look to the *example of Christ*, who endured the contradiction of sinners against himself, Heb. xii. 3 ; who, when he was reviled, reviled not again, 1 Pet. ii. 23 ; who forbore to resent injuries, Luke ix. 53—56 ; who pitied his persecutors, Luke xix. 41 ; prayed for his murderers, Luke xxiii. 34 ; and has left us an example that we should follow in his steps, 1 Pet. ii. 21.

“ Seek the *influences of the Holy Spirit*. The indulgence of clamour, wrath, envy, evil speaking, grieves the Spirit of God, and drives him away. But if the Holy Spirit’s aid is humbly and constantly sought, he will dwell in the soul, and subdue those tempers and feelings which are offensive in his sight.”

The influence of christian principles is not more strikingly seen in any particular than in the conquest of evil tempers. I remember hearing some remarks made about several persons who, nearly at the same time, took up a profession of religion. Some one present observed, “ What a striking change appears in Martha —— ! she who used to be such a flaunting, dressy girl, has had her hair cut close, and will not even wear a bow in her

bonnet." "Well, well," said Mr. Sutton, "I hope the change is not all outside." "And Susan —, she who was always gadding about and taking her pleasure on a Sunday, now attends three or four public services every Sunday, and several more during the week." "Well, I wish it may prove abiding; far be it from me to say it will not; but for my own part, I have much greater confidence in the far less glaring profession of Betsy —, from the testimony of her mother, that, since she has attended to religion, *she strives to conquer her temper*, which was a source of continual uneasiness in the family." Many years have passed since these remarks were made, and I have seen Martha and Susan return to their finery, vanity, and folly; but Betsy has gone steadily on, exhibiting the growing triumphs of Divine grace, over a naturally violent and stubborn temper.

I remember hearing Mr. Sutton read a story of Socrates, who, he said, was one of the greatest philosophers among the heathens, and who was celebrated for mildness, patience, and evenness of temper. Few men had greater trials than he, both from the perverseness of his wife and the ingratitude of his country; yet he was never seen with a cloud on his brow.

A certain physiognomist, that is, one who professes to judge of a person's natural temper and disposition by the features of his countenance, was requested to give his opinion of the character of Socrates. Having examined the lines of his countenance, he hesitated in giving an opinion, "For," said he, "your established character gives the lie to my science." He was urged to speak his mind freely, and declared that the countenance

of Socrates indicated much natural peevishness, irritability, and stubbornness. The friends of the philosopher reproached the physiognomist with ignorance and mistake; but Socrates himself declared that his native temper fully corresponded with the description given, and that it was only by dint of severe discipline he had gained such an ascendancy over it, and was enabled to maintain such a degree of mildness and forbearance; a proof that *something* may be done with the worst of tempers by proper management: and if a mere heathen could do this, what may not be expected from those who profess to be influenced by the Holy Spirit, and animated by the precepts, principles, and motives of Christ, and by love to Him?

Both the good-tempered and the ill-tempered may find their advantage in committing to memory the following precepts of holy writ:—

“The discretion of a man deferreth his anger, and it is his glory to pass by a transgression.”

“He that is soon angry dealeth foolishly.”

“He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is of a hasty spirit exalteth folly.”

“A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger.”

“He that hath no rule over his own spirit, is like a city broken down, and without walls.”

“He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty: and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city.”

“Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.”

“Let the same mind be in you that was also in Christ Jesus.”

“ Those that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please themselves. Let every one of us please his neighbour for his good to edification.”

“ Put on, therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long-suffering, forbearing one another, and forgiving one another; if any man have a quarrel against any, even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye.”

CHAP. XXII.—ILL-GOTTEN GOODS.

“ ILL-GOTTEN goods never prosper,” is a saying that has stood the test of ages. “ A knave may get more than an honest man for a day, but the honest man gets most by the year.” “ Wealth gotten by vanity (that is, *injustice, fraud*) shall be diminished: but he that gathereth by labour shall increase.” “ He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, he shall gather it for him that will pity the poor.” “ Woe to him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbour’s service without wages, and giveth him not for his work.” Many, many times have these awful sayings been verified. There was poor old farmer Hunter—I say *poor*, and so he was; though he was the richest man for miles round, he was far more an object of pity than of envy. It was he who used to gripe and grind the poor; who dealt hardly with many an honest little farmer, and brought him to ruin. There was not a mean trick of which he would not be guilty, to keep down

the price of labour, or to keep up the price of corn, to overreach in buying and selling, in weight and in measure; and how did it succeed? Why, he got together a great property; pretty nearly the whole parish fell into his hands. He had more sheep and cattle than any farmer for forty miles round, besides thousands and thousands of money in the bank; but, poor old man, he had no enjoyment of his riches. He grudged himself every thing he ate or wore, and was always afraid somebody was coming to dispute his right, or take away his money, and that he should die in the work-house. He had only one son, who was an honest man enough, and much respected in the neighbourhood, but he died in early life, and left two little lads who were brought up for gentlemen, to inherit all their old grandfather's property. They came into it young, and contrived to spend it much faster than the old man gathered it; for, before either of them attained the age of forty houses, and lands, and money were all gone; and they were far worse off than an honest day labourer who had never known higher life. It seemed most astonishing where it could all have flown, and though it was often said with very improper levity, it was perhaps said with too much truth, that "Satan helped to get the money, and helped to spend it too." Ah! those who heap together unjust gains, do not consider how much they put themselves and their children under the snare of the devil, to be led captive by him at his will.

Old madam West, in the next village to ours, lived upon her property, much respected both by rich and poor. She had five nephews and nieces

whom she had partly brought up, and among whom the property of her late husband was to be divided at her death. And it was her full intention to do the same with what was at her own disposal. The young people were very kind and affectionate among themselves, and not one of them, I believe, had a thought about being a favourite more than the rest, or a wish to gain any thing at the expense of the others, until one of the young men married a crafty, designing woman, who left no artifice untried to work into the old lady's favour. By her artful tricks, she at last won upon the old lady to make a will, leaving to her husband and herself considerably more than the rest; indeed, all that was in her power to will away, consisting chiefly of a large quantity of valuable household furniture and plate, wearing apparel, and ready money.

The other branches of the family had no idea of the ungenerous trick that had been played upon them. But shortly after this crafty woman returned home—she lived in a town some miles distant—madam West had the rest of her nephews and nieces to dinner with her, and going to her bureau, she fetched out the said will, and threw it in the fire. “There,” said she, “now my mind will be at rest, and the property be share and share alike among you all, as your poor dear uncle intended, and as I always intended myself; but somehow that artful woman came round me, and persuaded me to do a wrong thing before I was aware.” After a very few months had elapsed the old lady died rather suddenly, and then the full artifice came to light. Another will was produced, to the same purport as that she had

destroyed; for, suspecting the possibility that when left to herself she might repent and revoke so unjust a deed, her signature had been obtained twice, under the pretence of its being only one deed, while in fact it was two, one of which was left in her hands, to amuse her with the idea that the property was still in her own disposal; but the other of which was carefully concealed by the designing party, and in due time brought forward to establish their unrighteous claims. The rest of the family were indignant at the fraud by which they had been so shamefully injured, and grieved at the interruption of harmony in a family that had hitherto been united. They, however, resolved rather to bear injury than to engage in contention to set aside the bequest fraudulently obtained. But William and his wife had little reason to congratulate themselves on their unjust gains. Their own feelings were best known to themselves; but they had lost the countenance and assistance of the rest of the family, all of whom were more or less able to help them. The handsome old furniture was quite unsuitable to their little cottage, indeed, crowded it up as mere useless lumber. Confidence at home was also lost; for, though William through selfish motives had been induced to concur in his wife's act and deed, he naturally concluded that she who had acted so treacherously by others, was not very likely to be faithful to him, and, from that time, though they lived together many years, it may be fairly said, they never had another happy hour together, nor had they any enjoyment of their ill-gotten goods. During their life the money was hoarded, and the plate hid, as that which they

were ashamed to use or to look upon; and, after their death, old madam West's rich clothes and thick blankets were found consumed by moths, without having been worn, used, or even unpacked. The children who came into possession of the property, soon squandered the money, sold or pawned the plate, parted with the furniture, one thing after another, and came into the depth of poverty. Of all the old lady's furniture, the little that remained in the family was that which the injured branches were enabled to buy out of charity to the unjust possessors in their times of distress. It is a dreadful thing to have riches corrupted, and garments moth-eaten, as by the secret curse of God on that which is unjustly gained.

CHAP. XXIII.—REMOVALS.

My eldest brother, a steady, industrious young man, had been married three or four years, and had got things a little comfortable about him, when he was strongly tempted to move into a house that had stood some time empty in a neighbouring town, and which was offered him, as he thought, on very advantageous terms. He had rather strongly set his mind upon it when he came to consult his father and mother on the subject. They scarcely knew what to say, lest they should advise him against his real interest. For their parts, they did not much like the notion of moving; but then they considered that they were elderly, and, as it were, rooted in the soil, and had not the spirit to try new openings and new enterprises which young people might try, and succeed very

well. At last they advised him to take Mr Sutton's opinion on the matter, as he was very well known as a gentleman of great wisdom and experience. To this proposal he readily agreed. Mr. Sutton asked my brother what reason he had for wishing to leave his present abode. Was he likely to be turned out; or was it out of repair, or unhealthy, or inconvenient?—No; the place was in very decent repair, and suited the family very well; and as he had always paid his rent, he had no reason to think his landlord would turn him out. "Then," said Mr. Sutton, "if you ask my advice, stay where you are. There must be at least three good reasons for moving to weigh against one for staying." But the house he proposed taking was a larger, smarter looking house, and no higher in the rent. "Then you must add to the rent the expense of removing your family and goods; here and there an odd bit of repair which you will find necessary; the wear and tear of furniture in taking down and putting up again; the chance of some things being too large and others too small for the places where they are to stand; and the time you will be put to inconvenience before you will have got your garden into order, and your family settled in your new abode." "Very true, sir, I hardly know what to do; but they say there is a great chance of getting on in business there: the landlord has promised to get me customers." "Have you not got good employ here?"—"Pretty fair, sir; we make a pretty good shift to live, and lay by a trifle." "Then would it not be very unwise to give up a present certainty, though moderate, for the sake of a distant uncertainty, which may chance to be

better, as you say, but which may chance to be good for nothing at all? It is for the interest of the man who has the house to dispose of to represent every thing in the best light he can; but you ought to allow a considerable set-off from his statements. He may do what he can to serve you, and that may be little or much; or he may forget his promise, and leave you to take care of yourself. At any rate you will have much up-hill work before you can establish a good connexion like that you leave. Remember the old saying, 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush;' and those in poor Richard's famous Almanack,

'I never saw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft removed family,
That throve so well as those that settled be'—

and, 'Three removes are as bad as a fire.' There is another thing which ought not to be overlooked. How will the removal affect your best interests? Your present abode is very near the house of God, which is no small convenience to the mother of a young family; you are well known to the minister, and kindly cared for by him; your pious parents reside here, and might often warn you of any evil or danger which you did not suspect; you have steady christian friends here, and are engaged with them in endeavouring to do good. Now I do not say that there are not good people in another place, or that you would not do good and get good there; but removing to a new connexion is too often the occasion of breaking off some profitable friendship, or some beneficial habit, which might not be readily replaced in a new situation. Let all these things be well weighed in your own mind, and sincerely prayed

over, before you come to a decision ; for I hope you know the value of that precept, ' In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths.' ”

My brother was wise enough to listen to this wholesome advice. He soon made up his mind to remain where he was, and he never had reason to repent it.

CHAP. XXIV.—PROVIDENCE.

SOME people sadly forget that they are constantly dependent on Providence. If things prosper with them, they take all the credit to their own skill and diligence, and, as the scripture says, “ burn incense to their own net and their own drag ; ” or else they stupidly ascribe it to good luck. Others speak of Providence with a trifling levity very unbecoming the subject. In the most thoughtless manner such persons will say, “ Please God, I'll do so and so,” or, “ God bless you,” and other similar expressions, which never ought to be uttered but with seriousness and reverence. A person going out, very irreverently and foolishly said, “ I don't know whether or not it will rain, but I will trust to Providence to send me an umbrella.” Others again presumptuously talk of putting their trust in Providence, while they neglect to use the means which Providence has appointed. They involve themselves in difficulties by their extravagance or imprudence, and trust to Providence to get them out ; or they neglect to make provision for a time of need, in the hope that Providence will send them a supply. Such

conduct is not trusting, but tempting Providence; and such hopes, sooner or later, make ashamed.

The following maxims on Providence are well worth committing to memory. "The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposal thereof is of the Lord." "Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thought shall be established." "In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He will direct thy paths."

"Without God's providence nothing falls out in the world; without his commission nothing stirs; without his blessing nothing prospers." This saying, properly understood, believed, and acted on, would tend to keep our minds quiet under the many things that occur to ruffle them, and would encourage a habit of constant prayer, since nothing can hurt *him* who has God for his friend,—nothing can bless *him* who has God for his enemy.

"The blessing of God, it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it."

Success is God's blessing on a good cause, his curse on a bad one.

God's word and his providences mutually expound each other. "Providences are sometimes dark texts that want an expositor." Then comes scripture to explain; "As many as I love I re-buke and chasten." "All things work together for good to them that love God."

"God's providences fulfil his promises." Though they sometimes seem to cross, in reality they are in perfect harmony. Jacob said in haste, All these things are against me; but a few days proved that all these things were working together for his good,—to restore to him his long-lost son.

to provide for the welfare of himself and his family, and to bring about the fulfilment of God's promises concerning his posterity.

"Count every day, as well as you can, the providences of God towards you on that day." This will excite holy wonder and gratitude, deep humility, holy circumspection, and cheerful confidence.

Lord, when I count thy mercies o'er,
They strike me with surprise !
Not all the sands that spread the shore
To equal number rise.

"He that carefully considers the providence of God shall never want a providence to consider and admire."

"Whoso is wise, and he shall understand these things? prudent, and he shall know them? For the ways of the Lord are right, and the just shall walk in them; but the transgressors shall fall therein."

CHAP. XXV.—PEACE AND FORGIVENESS.

I HAVE often tried to reckon in how many ways a good man may be a blessing to the neighbourhood in which he dwells; and I am continually adding to the list. My mind at such times is sure to revert to my early and venerated friends, whose whole character exemplified that saying of the wise man, "The fruit of the righteous is a tree of life." One particular in which they were very useful, was in promoting a spirit of peace and forgiveness among the neighbours, who were too apt to indulge a litigious or a malicious spirit. It often

happened that when a quarrel began, both parties feeling sure that their part was the right, proposed appealing to Mr. or Mrs. Sutton, and both were generally sent away more out of conceit with themselves, and more disposed to peace with each other. "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God;" and truly enviable is that person whose endeavours, under the Divine blessing, prove the means of banishing a spirit of contention and discord, and promoting that harmony and peace by which earth may be made in some degree to resemble heaven.

Let me set down a few of their excellent rules for living in peace.

"Mind your own business." Half the quarrels among neighbours arise from idle curiosity, impertinent meddling, and foolish talking about the affairs of others.

"Keep your tongue from evil." - If you cannot speak well of a neighbour, speak no evil. Never be afraid of the tongue growing rusty for want of use: give it no work but what is really profitable: keep it constantly under the direction of the law of wisdom, and the law of kindness; and *they* must be quarrelsome people indeed that will quarrel with you. If a spark from their ill temper should fall, it will soon go out for want of fuel. It is the second blow makes the fray. A peaceful man is not likely to strike the first blow; let him resolve not to strike the second, and the matter will soon end.

"Do not contend for every trifle, whether it be matter of right or of opinion." There is great dignity and magnanimity in yielding a just right, rather than indulging contention; and as to matters

of opinion, nothing can be more foolish than to wish other people to see with our eyes, or to desire a law that all the clocks in the parish should strike at the same moment with ours. If we think that others are wrong, we may with meekness instruct those that oppose themselves. If called upon to defend our principles or our practice, our contest should be for truth, not for victory; and truth is best sought in the spirit of peace.

"If others neglect their duty to you, be sure that you perform yours to them." The rule is, "Do to them (not as they *do* to you, but) as *you would desire them to do* to you." To return railing for railing is to return sin for sin.

"If you have an enemy, make him see and feel that you love him." Love in return for hatred, and good for evil, penetrates like oil in the bones; it subdues without striking a blow.

"Beg of God for universal charity." Whenever you pray for yourself, pray for all mankind; especially remembering those who have done you evil, or attempted to do it. Pray for grace to forgive them from your heart, and beg of God for Christ's sake to forgive **them** too. Remember Him who prayed for his cruel murderers, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

"Be humble." Have no lofty claims, no high conceits. Think how insignificant, undeserving, and guilty you are; then you will be slow to perceive or take offence, prompt in forgiving and forgetting, and incapable of revenge. When any injure you, think, "If I did not deserve this particular injury at the hand of my neighbour, I deserve far worse at the hand of God." Forget the

faults of others, and remember your own. Forgive any body rather than yourself.

“By faith wait for the providence of God.” Be not hasty in vindicating yourself, but commit your cause to Him that judgeth righteously, and in due time he will bring forth your righteousness as the light, and your judgment as the noon day. “Say not thou, I will recompense evil; but wait on the Lord, and he shall save thee.” Our remembering an injury often does us more harm than our receiving it.

“God permits a christian to be wronged, that he may exercise his patience. He commands him to forgive the wrong that he may exercise his charity.”

He that overcomes evil with good, overcomes three at once, namely, the devil, his adversary, and himself; and the self-conqueror is the greatest of all conquerors.

By taking revenge a man may be even with his enemy; but by rendering good for evil he is superior.

“I will be even with my bitterest foe,”
Revenge exclaims, and then returns the blow.

“I’ll be superior,” should the christian say,
“And kind forgiveness readily display.”

Lines on Bishop Boulter.

Some write their wrongs in marble—he, more just,
Stooped down serene, and wrote them in the dust;
Trod under foot, the sport of every wind,
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind.
There, buried in the dust, he bade them lie;
And grieved they could not ’scape the Almighty’s eye.

Archbishop Cranmer was so remarkable for returning good for evil, that it was commonly said,

“Do him an ill turn, and you make him your friend for ever.”

A friend of Mr. Sutton's had a fine garden, in which he took great delight. It was surrounded by the cottages of his tenants and labourers, to whom he justly looked as to the protectors of his property, and felt secure, inasmuch as no person could approach his premises but through theirs. He had for some days watched the progress of a fine bed of tulips. “To-morrow,” said he, “they will be in full perfection;” and he invited a company of friends to witness the display of their beauties. In the morning he hastened to the spot; but, to his utter astonishment, the whole bed was a scene of shrivelled desolation. Some unaccountable influence had withered every stem, and each flower lay prostrate and fading on the ground.

A short time afterwards, a bed of ranunculus shared the same fate; and in succession several other choice and favourite productions. At length the gentleman became persuaded that the destruction did not proceed from any natural cause, such as blight or lightning, but that it must have been occasioned by the intentional mischief of some treacherous and malignant individual who had access to the grounds. He resolved therefore to watch, and engaged a friend to accompany him for that purpose. After remaining in their station some time, they saw a person come out of one of the cottages, and apply some destructive preparation to the roots of such flowers as were advancing to blossom. The gentleman at once recognised him as a workman whom, a few weeks before, he had had occasion to reprove, and who thus malig-

nantly gratified his resentment. His friend strongly urged that the offender should be prosecuted, and offered to bear witness against him. But the proprietor replied, "No; I am much obliged by your kindness in remaining with me; I have ascertained the author of the mischief, and am satisfied; I must use another method of dealing with him."

In the morning, the gentleman ordered his servant to purchase a fine joint of meat, and carry it to the cottage of this man, desiring he would enjoy it with his family. This treatment, so contrary to his deserts and expectations, proved the means of effectually humbling and softening the stubborn and malignant heart. The offender presented himself before his injured master, freely confessed his guilt, implored forgiveness, and proved, from that day forward, a most faithful, diligent, and devoted servant. "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head: and be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."

Among the furniture which William West (see page 142) inherited from his old aunt, was an easy chair; it had been good in its day, but it was dropping to pieces, and stood about as mere lumber. This was many years after the old lady's death, and the rest of the family had forgiven William, though perhaps he never forgave himself. One of his nieces happened to be in want of such an article, and offered to purchase it of him. He readily consented, on condition of borrowing the chair in case he should be ill. The full value was given for the chair, and twice that sum expended on repairing and new covering it. When this was

done, it presented a very respectable appearance. After some years, the old gentleman fell ill. His niece, unsolicited, offered the use of the easy chair, and did whatever else could contribute to his comfort. He expressed much gratitude for her kindness; and what to her was far more pleasing, expressed anxious concern, where he had formerly displayed careless indifference. He died, praying, "God be merciful to me a sinner!"

When the funeral was over, the chair was of course claimed by its rightful owner, but unjustly withheld by the children, whose mother had set them an example of loving unjust gain. Such ingratitude and dishonesty was very provoking to the injured parties, who, for a moment, indulged a thought of enforcing the restitution of their property. But, on consulting their father, his more judicious counsel prevented such a step. He said, "You have nothing to expect from them: as selfish, worldly people, they have acted in character. But you must act in character as christians: much is expected from you, and much is due to your profession and your principles. If you submit in silence to injury, you will lodge in the bosom of the aggressors a reproof keener than the most angry invectives, or the most expensive law-suit. Suppose that, instead of resenting their injustice in withholding the chair, you were to give them the best cover, which you tell me you still have in your possession: you would ride a horse sixteen hands high."

This proved to be almost the last counsel of a regenerated parent, for though then in health, he died a few days afterwards. The advice was followed by his children; the chair-cover was packed

up, and sent without remark. No expression of gratitude was returned at the time; perhaps shame suppressed it. In a short time the easy chair, like the rest of the furniture, went to a broker's for a few shillings; but years afterwards, the parties, from whom it was unjustly wrested, had the satisfaction of knowing that their conduct had been the means of impressing this conviction on the minds of this selfish family: "There must be something in their religion, because it enables them to return good for evil."

CHAP. XXVI.—KINDNESS AMONG NEIGHBOURS.

It is a pleasant thing to have the character of a good neighbour. Who is it that deserves it? Not the idle gossip who, for want of useful employment at home, goes to spend an hour in one neighbour's house, and an hour in another's, assisting the idle in squandering the time they already despise, and robbing the industrious of a precious jewel of which they know the value. Such neighbours have often extorted from those on whom they bestow their senseless visits, the pathetic exclamation, "Parish taxes and assessed taxes press heavily enough, but the hardest tax of all is that which the forms of society authorize the idle to levy on the well-employed, by interrupting their engagements and defeating their purposes." Well has the wise man said, "Withdraw thy foot from thy neighbour's house, lest he be weary of thee, and hate thee," Prov. xxv. 17. Still less is the character of a good neighbour due to those who ingratiate themselves into families, and become

possessed of their secrets, or draw from them remarks on others, and then go elsewhere, and make mischief of what they have heard.

Those are not good neighbours who lead each other into pleasures and expenses which are unprofitable in themselves, or which the circumstances of the parties do not justify. There are many families living in frugal comfort, to whom the expense of a dinner or tea-party would be a serious inconvenience; yet such inconvenience is frequently entailed by thoughtless, though perhaps well-meaning neighbours, who press them to accept of entertainments which seem to lay them under a sort of obligation to invite in return.

A good neighbour is, first, *harmless and peaceable*. He will not intentionally annoy or injure another. No noisome dunghill, no unseasonable noises are permitted on his premises, to endanger the health or disturb the repose of the neighbourhood.

The children of such a family are not permitted to throw stones into a neighbour's garden, to hurt his cat; or to worry his poultry; or to slip the fastenings of his window-shutters, and suffer them to get loose, and break the glass. These, and numerous other feats, performed by rude and ill-trained children for the annoyance of the neighbourhood, are never tolerated in the family of the good neighbour. Should any inconvenience have been inadvertently occasioned by him or his, it is no sooner mentioned than cheerfully removed or repaired.

The good neighbour is *kind and accommodating*. It gives him pleasure to promote the comfort and welfare of those around him. If persons are of

the same trade, no mean jealousies are indulged, no petty tricks practised against them, but the proper feeling is cherished—"I wish to do well for myself, and I wish well to my neighbour; the world is wide enough for us both." Among neighbours of the poorer class, a good or an ill disposition is manifested in the manner in which they regard the conduct of their wealthy neighbours towards each other. Some poor people rejoice in the kindness shown to a neighbour, and gladly embrace an opportunity of speaking favourably of his character, or representing his need to those who can assist him: while others are spiteful enough to regard the good done to a neighbour as an injury done to themselves, both by the person who confers and the person who receives the benefit.

Good neighbours, especially among the industrious poor, frequently have it in their power to protect each other's children and property during the absence of the parents. They may also materially assist each other in enjoying the public services of religion, by alternately taking charge of each other's infants and household affairs during the hours of worship.

In time of sickness the kind offices of a good neighbour are peculiarly valuable. "Better is a neighbour that is at hand, than a brother that is afar off." The kindness of *such* a neighbour has been thus vividly and beautifully described: "Oh, I love the soul that must and will do good; the kind creature who runs to the sick bed, I might rather say bedstead, of a poor neighbour; wipes away the moisture of a fever, smooths the clothes, beats up the pillow, fills the pitcher, sets it within

reach ; administers perhaps only a cup of cold water, but does it in the true spirit of a disciple of Christ, and becomes a fellow-worker with Christ, in the administration of happiness to mankind. Peace be with that good soul ! She must come in due time into the condition of her neighbour ; and then, may the Lord strengthen her on the bed of languishing, and by some kind hand like her own, make all her bed in her sickness."

The good neighbour will avoid a meddlesome, obtrusive interference, yet will not hesitate to point out in a kind and gentle manner any mistake into which a neighbour may have fallen, or any advantage he may have overlooked, by which the interests of himself and family may be promoted.

Especially the good neighbour will not fail to use the influence given him by kindness in common things, to persuade those for whom he is interested, to frequent the worship of God in his sanctuary, to maintain family prayer, and to attend to the moral and religious education of their children. The conduct of a consistent christian family is a kind of living invitation to those around ; " Come with us, and we will do you good, for God hath spoken good concerning Israel ; " and not unfrequently has the reply been heard, " We will go with you, for we perceive that God is with you." Although I have not in this chapter mentioned the names of my venerable friends, my mind looks back to many families to whom their neighbourhood was thus made a blessing, and to many others on whom they impressed the duty, and whom they awakened to the practicability and the pleasure of being good and useful neighbours. I shall add

some of their maxims, gleaned from scripture and other sources.

Maxims on Friendship and Company.

“Too much familiarity breeds contempt.”

“Suspect extraordinary and groundless civilities.”

“Suspect a tale-bearer; and never trust him with thy secrets who is fond of entertaining thee with those of another person. No wise man will put good liquor in a leaky vessel.”

“By the company a man keeps, you may know what he is, or, at least, what he shortly will be.”

“He that walketh with wise men shall be wise, but a companion of fools shall be destroyed.”

“No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company.”

“Make no friendship with an angry man; and with a furious man thou shalt not go; lest thou learn of his ways, and get a snare to thy soul.”

“Be not among wine-bibbers, among riotous eaters of flesh; for the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty.”

“Beware of a reconciled enemy and an untried friend.”

“Thine own friend, and thy father's friend, forsake not.”

“Prosperity gains friends, adversity tries them.”

“Confidence in an unfaithful man in time of trouble, is like a broken tooth, and a foot out of joint.”

“A friend in need is a friend indeed.”

“The best mirror is an old friend.”

“Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful.”

“Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man the countenance of his friend.”

“Ointment and perfume rejoice the heart; so doth the sweetness of a man his friend, by hearty counsel.”

“The best friendship is that which is cemented by love to Christ, the best of friends. Those who are thus united, will, like David and Jonathan, strengthen each other’s hands in God; and the friendship begun on earth will be carried on and perfected in heaven.”

CHAP. XXVII.—SELF-DENIAL.

It was no uncommon thing for people to come to Mr. Sutton with heavy complaints of uneasiness in their families and their circumstances. If things were but so and so, different from what they are, how much happier they should be! “I’ll tell you what,” said Mr. Sutton, “there is a much shorter way to happiness than getting your circumstances and connexions altered. It is this—you must cultivate a spirit of self-denial. What is the great cause of misery in the heart, and in the family? The worship of that great idol, Self-will. What is the readiest way to happiness? For a man to deny himself, take up his cross, and follow Christ daily. Could we but deny ourselves in our own wisdom and will, we should never more know a restless hour.

“Sometimes our minds are set upon that which is in itself evil. We are restless for the attain-

ment of it, and it would seem a great act of self-denial to debar ourselves of it; but there is nothing sinful to which we can be tempted, but we shall find greater comfort in resisting than in indulging it.

“To conquer a lust is greater than to conquer a kingdom. He who follows Christ in the path of self-denial will dwell with him in the world of glory; and who would not deny himself for a time, that he may enjoy himself for ever?”

CHAP. XXVIII.—USEFULNESS.

My mother once said to Mr. Sutton, “Sir, there is only one thing I envy you, and that is your usefulness. What a deal of good may be done by one person, who has good learning, good property, and a good will!” “My friend,” replied Mr. Sutton, “that God has in any degree made me useful to my fellow-creatures, is indeed one prime enjoyment of my life; but you need not envy me a pleasure that is so freely open to yourself. You speak of learning and property: it is true, they are both means of usefulness; but let me tell you that good-will is far more essential than either.”

“Can you tell me, sir, any way in which such a poor creature as I can be useful?”

“Yes, many ways; but, if you have the sincere desire, as I believe you have, you will be sure to find out occasions. Do you never exert yourself to do good to your fellow-creatures in their bodies and in their souls? never do a kind action, or give a useful hint? Have you never

been successful in warning any one against error or danger into which they were falling; or spoken a word to a young person which may be remembered through life?"

" 'Tis little, sir, that I can say worth remembering: and yet I wish to say and do what I can; and you know God can give his blessing to the weakest."

" Well, this is nothing more nor less than usefulness; and remember, what seems at the time a very small degree of usefulness may be the seed of a great deal. There is a good saying, 'A whetstone, though it cannot cut, may sharpen a knife; a taper may light a torch.' To encourage you in trying to do good, I will mention an anecdote of a poor, but pious shoemaker. Meeting a young gentleman just going to the university, to study with a view to the ministry, he thus addressed him: 'Then, sir, I hope you will study your bible, that you may be qualified for feeding the sheep of Christ with the bread of eternal life.' The Divine blessing attended this hint, and impressed it on the mind of the student. He never forgot it while he lived, and he lived to be an able, faithful, and successful minister* of the gospel.

" Timothy, that eminent young evangelist, who was honoured as the companion of the apostle Paul, was distinguished for his knowledge of the holy scriptures. And how did he acquire it? By the early instructions of his pious mother and grandmother. Here was the whetstone sharpening the knife, and the taper lighting the torch; and who shall say that the pious parents who

* Rev. Thomas Robinson, vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester.

trained the young minister were less useful than the minister himself?

“ There is another way in which christians may be useful, even when under the most trying feelings of uselessness and helplessness,—by patiently suffering the will of God. The calmness and cheerfulness of a bed-ridden christian, have been made the means of carrying conviction to the heart shut against all the eloquence and appeals of the pulpit.

“ An eminent Scotch divine* visiting a poor crippled woman, she thus addressed him: ‘ O sir, I am just lying here, a poor useless creature.’ ‘ Think you so?’ said the minister. ‘ I think,’ added she, ‘ that if I were away to heaven I should be of some use to glorify God without sin.’ ‘ Indeed,’ replied the good man, ‘ I think you are glorifying God now, by resignation and submission to his will, and that in the face of many difficulties, and under many distresses. In heaven the saints have not your burdens to groan under. Your praise, burdened as you are, is more wonderful to me, and, I trust, acceptable to God.’

“ The great secret of christian usefulness is to be awake to opportunities, and intent on doing what we can, rather than bewailing that it is in our power to do so little: and, in this respect, he who faithfully improves the one talent, bids fair to be intrusted with the five or the ten.

“ I must not omit to tell you of one instance more, showing how a person in a humble station of life may be honourable, and useful, and greatly promote the usefulness of those above him.

* Rev. Ralph Erskine.

“ Philip Melancthon was one of the reformers, those great and good men who were instrumental in bringing about the reformation from popery. He laboured, by his conversation and his writings, to enlighten the minds of men, and his kind and amiable disposition and manners did much to win their hearts and engage their attention. Among the many christian virtues that adorned his character, Melancthon was highly esteemed for his great generosity. Indeed, his friends were astonished at his liberality, and wondered how, with his small means, he could afford to give so much in charity. It appears to have been principally owing to the care and good management of an excellent and faithful servant named John, a native of Sweden. The whole duty of provisioning the family was intrusted to this domestic, whose care, assiduity, and prudence, amply justified the unbounded confidence reposed in him. He made the concerns of the family his own, avoiding all needless expenditure, and watching with a jealous eye his master's property. He was also the first instructor of the children during their infancy. John grew old in his master's service, and expired in his house amidst the affectionate regrets of the whole family. During a service of thirty-four years, how much usefulness was effected by honest John, and by his master through his instrumentality ! Melancthon invited the students of the university to attend the funeral of his faithful servant, delivered an oration over his grave, and composed a Latin epitaph for his tombstone, of which the following is a translation :

‘ Here, at a distance from his native land,
Came honest John, at Philip's first command

Companion of his exile, doubly dear,
 Who in a servant found a friend sincere;
 And more than friend—a man of faith and prayer,
 Assiduous soother of his master's care.
 Here to the worms his lifeless body's given,
 But his immortal soul sees God in heaven."

This is perhaps as good a place as any to add
 another epitaph on a faithful serva
 a village church in Leicestershire.

"Reader,
 Respect the memory of
 Sarah Jackson,
 An invaluable servant, a sincere christian;
 Distinguished beyond wealth and titles
 By the dignity of worth.
 Let her remind you, that a humble station may exercise
 The highest virtues;
 And that a well-earned pittance of earthly wages
 May prove the richest treasure in heaven.
 She lived during twenty-seven years
 In the family of the Rev. Spencer Madan,
 By whom this marble is affectionately inscribed,
 In token of respect, esteem, and gratitude.

"A servant—no—an unassuming friend
 Sinks to the tomb in Sally's mournful end!
 Peace, honest Sally, to a soul that knew
 No deed unfaithful, and no word untrue!

"Thrice happy they, whose mortal labours done,
 May lead, like thine, from service to a throne.
 --Go, claim the promise of thy chosen part,
 In zeal a Martha, with a Mary's heart."

CHAP. XXIX.—COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

ON these subjects much advice is given, and
 very little taken. If asked at all, it is generally
 not until the mind is made up, the affections en-
 gaged; and perhaps the honour pledged.

Good Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were very often

consulted on this business by the prudent young people in our neighbourhood. The first question they generally asked was, "Have you consulted your parents, and what do they think of it? for you cannot expect happiness if you marry without the full consent of your own parents, and the parents of your intended partner." Very commonly the answer was, "I have spoken to my parents, and they advised me to consult you." Most of the parents had a high opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Sutton's judgment; and somehow they had such a way of making young people themselves see and own if there was any thing imprudent or wrong, as induced them to give up the matter of their own accord, which was easier than for the parents directly to forbid it.

My brother Richard, I remember, was in a terrible hurry to get married before he was out of his apprenticeship. Our father and mother did all they could to persuade him to wait awhile, and it was well for him that they succeeded. Mr. Sutton, too, talked kindly to him on the subject. "Don't be too hasty, young man; 'tis easy to marry in haste, and repent at leisure. I would advise you not to think of marrying till you are settled in a fair way of getting a living. You don't wish to be a burden to your parents, but to be able to provide for yourself, and those dependent on you; and for some years to come it will be much better for you to have one plough going than two cradles. You may think that love and a little will be quite enough, but let me tell you, love and *nothing* will be but sorry fare; and, 'When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window.' You think, perhaps, that no

such thing can happen to you: then, let me tell you, that, if you think your love strong enough to bear poverty after marriage, you had better try its strength in waiting beforehand. If you and your lass really love one another, you will find it easy and pleasant to work and save, that you may have something about you to make your home comfortable, when it is prudent for you to marry." My brother promised to wait a year or two, and set about in good earnest every leisure hour he had, to work and save for future comfort. But in less than three months' time he came again to Mr. Sutton in great trouble, and told him that Fanny was getting very shy of him, and had been seen walking with the squire's groom, and now what was to be done.

"By all means let her go," replied Mr. Sutton, "and reckon it a very good miss for you. If she is tired of waiting, let her go on without you; and when she is gone, comfort yourself with remembering that there are as good fish left in the sea as ever were caught out of it."

This seemed hard doctrine at the time, and Dick was half inclined to break his promise, and go after Fanny with an offer to marry directly, but prudence prevailed.

After flirting about with three or four different young men, Fanny at last married William Stephens the sawyer, and a poor dressy dawdle of a wife she made him. As for Richard, he soon found that he could do vastly well without her, and, I believe, he forgot all about marrying for four or five years, until he met with a steady, respectable young woman, whom all his friends approved, and who turned out an excellent partner

to him, and a good mother to his children. When he looked at his decent, tidy wife, his well-furnished cottage, and his clean, well-managed children, and contrasted them with those of his neighbour Stephens, he sometimes went across the house humming the old ditty,

“ Sic a wife as Willie had !
I wadna gie a button for her.”

A second question our friends used to ask the young people who came to consult them, was this : “ What is it in the person of whom you speak, that makes you think you should love him (or her) better than all the world beside ? You ought to be able to do this ; for it is a very foolish action either to marry without love, or to love without reason. Is it *beauty* ? Beauty is only skin deep, and sometimes covers a heart deformed by vice and ill temper. Beauty is a poor thing, unless it accompanies something far better than itself, and that will long outlive it. To marry only for beauty, would be like buying a house for the nosegays in the windows. ‘ Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain, but a woman that feareth the Lord she shall be praised,’ and chosen too by the wise man who seeks a helpmate. Would you marry for *money* ? ‘ In seeking after a comfortable yoke-fellow, good conditions are more to be sought for than a great dowry.’ ‘ Better have a fortune in a wife than a fortune *with* a wife.’

“ Is it for *genteel attractive manners, and polite accomplishments* ? Don’t be imposed upon, ‘ all is not gold that glitters.’ Beauty, and property, and pleasing manners, and polite accomplishments, are all very good make-weights to a bar-

gain that is good independently of them, but would make a wretchedly bad bargain of themselves. In marrying, you want not only what will look well, and excite admiration when all goes on smoothly, but you want what will afford real comfort and support in the time of adversity."

Then they would ask, "How does the party behave in present relations? Is he (or she) remarked as a dutiful, affectionate, attentive child; a kind brother or sister? for never yet was it found that the disobedient, rebellious son, or the pert, undutiful daughter, was fitted to make an affectionate, faithful, valuable husband or wife."

Then again, "Is the intended party of age, temper, and habits suitable to your own? for people may be very good in themselves who are not suitable to each other; and two people who have been used to different ways of living, must have an uncommon share of good temper and forbearance, if ever they make each other happy in the married life. Remember, 'Marriage with peace and piety is this world's paradise; with strife and disagreement, it is this life's purgatory.'

"Is the person humble, industrious, and contented? If not, your present lot will not satisfy her; still less will she be willing to descend to a lower state, if such should be the appointment of Providence.

"And then, how is it as to *the one thing needful*? Whatever you do, do not let this be overlooked. Without true religion you lose the best sweetness and relish of prosperity, and you have no provision whatever for meeting trials and afflictions: besides, if you could live together a century in the tenderest affection, and the most

unmingled comfort, what a dreadful thing to think of death coming and separating you for ever ! Be sure then you remember the scripture rule, ‘ only in the Lord ; ’ and expect not the blessing of God if you violate it. Ask the blessing of God on all your engagements. ‘ A prudent wife is of the Lord.’ ‘ In all your ways acknowledge Him, and He will direct your paths.’

“ When all these matters are satisfactorily settled, and your choice is fixed, be steady and faithful. Never act with levity, or say or do any thing that would give each other pain. Be very prudent and circumspect in your intercourse with each other. In this respect, your future comfort and confidence are at stake, as well as your fair character in the world. Let nothing that occurs now, furnish matter for reproach or regret at any future time.”

To young married people, our friends would say, “ Let your conduct be such as to render easy the duties of the other party. A wife is commanded to *reverence* her husband. Let his conduct be wise and holy, and then it will command reverence. ‘ Husbands *love* your wives ; ’ then wives should be truly amiable ; a man can hardly love a vixen or a slattern. If a wife wishes to keep her husband at home, she must make home comfortable to him : in order to this, she must be, as the apostle says, ‘ discreet, chaste, a keeper at home.’ A giddy, gadding wife is sure to make a dissatisfied, if not a dissolute husband. Seek to promote each other’s comforts, so will you best secure your own.

“ Let there be no secrets, and no separate interests. Do nothing that requires concealment,

and never act in such a way as to provoke it. Many a partner, of a generous and open disposition, has been driven to practise concealment, by the extravagance or unkindness of the associate.

To husbands they said—"Treat your wife always with respect. It will procure respect to you not only from her, but from all who observe it. Never use a slighting expression to her, even in jest, for slights in jest, after frequent bandyings, are apt to end in angry earnest." To both:—"Remember the design of your union, to promote each other's honour, comfort, and usefulness in this life, and preparation for a better. You are to walk together as fellow-travellers through the paths of time, whether smooth or rugged; and as fellow-heirs of the grace of life, helping each other by prayer, counsel, sympathy, and forbearance.

"Always keep in view the termination of your union—'*till death us do part.*' This will keep you sober and moderate in your worldly enjoyments and expectations, and at the same time will preserve you from such conduct as would embitter the parting moment, or add an unnecessary pang to the grief of the survivor."

It was no uncommon thing for persons to carry to our good friends complaints against bad husbands or bad wives. Such complainants generally met the reply: "Go back, then, and be yourself a better wife, (or husband,) and see if that do not prevail with him (or her) to be a better husband (or wife)." Another sound piece of advice often given them was this: "Whenever differences arise, endeavour to persuade yourself that they must have arisen from some mistake or misunderstanding

of *your own* ; never suppose the other party in fault, or that any thing unkind *could* have been intended, but charge all the blame on yourself, and make it *your* business to promote reconciliation and preserve peace. This will at once mellow your own spirit, and win the other party to reconciliation and love." I remember being greatly pleased with a fable which Mr. Sutton read to us. It was something like this :—The sun and the north wind were trying which could soonest make a traveller part with his great coat. The wind began, and storming with all its force, tumbled and tossed the coat about the poor man's ears; but to no purpose, for the stronger it blew, the man held and wrapt his great coat the closer about him. When the wind was weary, the sun began, and played his cheerful beams so successfully, that he soon melted the traveller into a kindly warmth, and made his coat not only useless, but troublesome to him, and then he quickly threw it off. The moral is plain and easy; and all married people, in particular, would do well to remember, that when storming and raging are ineffectual to gain their ends, kindness and good-nature will seldom or never fail of success.

Another good rule is this :—Let husband and wife never be angry at the same time : by this means family feuds and discord will neither come often, nor continue long.

By way of reconciling married people to their own peculiar lot, our friends would say, " If marriages are appointed in heaven before they are solemnized on earth, then, though a christian might have had a richer, better, or more sweet-tempered yokefellow, yet probably not a *fitter* ;

therefore, though nuptial love and other duties be not performed to you, yet do your part in obedience to God, and you will assuredly find comfort in the end, whatever crosses you may meet with in the way."

I may add, that by the counsels of these judicious friends, many connexions were prevented which were likely only to end in sorrow and ruin; many were formed to the satisfaction and real enjoyment of the parties; and many persons were brought to a more correct and faithful discharge of their duties, and consequently, to a higher degree of happiness in the conjugal relation.

CHAP. XXX.—CARE OF CHILDREN.

MRS. SUTTON was the kind friend of all the young mothers in our village; for my own part, I can speak of her friendly advice with great gratitude, and have reason to know that many others can do the same. I have often thought, that by attention to her good rules, the lives of many children were saved; and by being properly trained, many have become real comforts to their parents, and useful members of society. I am sure that many lives are sacrificed to bad management in infancy; and others have grown up, under parental neglect and bad example, such vicious characters, that it might truly be said of them, "It had been better for them if they had never been born." Parents ought seriously to consider that they are to their children, either their best friends, or their worst enemies; and a solemn reckoning will be made at the last great day. What an awful

meeting will that be for ungodly parents and ungodly children ! What a blessed meeting for pious parents and grateful happy children whose feet they have early directed into the way of peace ! How true and how weighty are those sayings of holy writ, " Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it ;" but " a child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame !"

I remember Mrs. Sutton used to say, that in the first few weeks of a child's existence was generally laid the foundation of its constitution, and often of its character through life. " Attend to it yourself," was always her advice to mothers ; " keep it moderately warm, and scrupulously clean. Feed it from your own bosom, and do not overload its tender stomach with heavy and unsuitable food. Never be tempted to procure it sleep by means of heating cordials or poisonous drugs. Attend to all its little wants, and keep it thoroughly comfortable, and then it will sleep as much as is necessary or beneficial. Do not grudge good nursing for a few months ; the liveliest children are soonest out of hand. Do not drag it about, and attempt to make it walk before it has strength and knowledge to guide itself. Let its limbs be free and easy, and it will be sure to walk in good time." I once asked Mrs. Sutton how early she thought a child could be made to mind its mother or nurse, because I had heard some women say it was of no consequence how a child was humoured the first few months, while it knew no better. Mrs. Sutton replied, " If a child can be *humoured*, it can be *managed* ; and whatever silly people may say about its knowing no better, its crying when any thing

is done for it, or when it wants to get hold of any thing, is just the trial whether the child or the parent shall be master. You will soon find, when you wash and dress your child, if you leave off for its crying, next day it will cry the louder; but if you go quietly on, the child will soon be quiet too. If you put the child to pain, there would be a reason for its crying; but washing and dressing, if properly done, do not hurt it, but are very refreshing to it. What can it cry for, except it be in order to get its own way? This, then, is the easiest time for teaching it that it cannot have its own way, but must be content with something better; and you can hardly imagine how valuable this lesson, thoroughly learned in infancy, will be to the child in future life."

Another of Mrs. Sutton's rules was this—"If children are to be made obedient and tractable, both parents must be of one mind. If one denies an indulgence, and the other grants it; or if one corrects, and the other pities and soothes, and says, 'Poor thing! it did not mean any harm,' the children are not likely to regard either parent. It is the father's part to insist upon it that the children obey their mother, both in his presence and in his absence, and the mother's part to teach them to love and respect their father. By this means both may hope to maintain their just authority, and to preserve order and harmony in their family." I set down some more of her sayings. "Remember your children are born with depraved inclinations, which soon show themselves in a spirit of selfishness. This you must very early resist, not only by making your children obey yourselves, but by teaching them to be kind one

to another, and to find pleasure in giving up a thing they like for the gratification of another. This is the way to make them beloved by others, and happy in themselves. Whatever you do, set a good example before your children. Never say a word or do an action that you would not like them to imitate. Be not hasty or passionate in correcting them. When you find it necessary to correct, let the child see that it is according to the sin of the action committed,—not according to the inconvenience it may occasion you ; and make your children sensible, by your calm, serious, and affectionate manner, that you correct them from a sense of duty, and with a desire for their real advantage.

“ Never deceive children in the smallest matter or the greatest. Never promise that which you cannot perform, or which you do not intend to perform. Never get them to act as you wish by telling them a thing is different from what it really is, or by any foolish threats of ‘ an old man,’ ‘ a black man,’ ‘ a chimney sweeper,’ ‘ a ghost,’ &c. It is foolish to make them fear what has no being, and wicked to make them fear or hate what does exist, but would never injure them. People talk of ‘ white-lies’ to children ; there are *no* white lies ; but some of the blackest are those which, by deceiving children, teach them to practise lying and deceit themselves. ‘ A trick helps once, but hinders ever after.’ If you tell a child that bitter physic is sweet, you may get him to take it that once ; but do you think he will ever believe you again ? or, what is of more consequence still, do you think you can ever convince him that there is any harm in telling a falsehood when he can gain his purpose by so doing ?

“ Have no favourites, but treat all your children alike, according as their circumstances require, and their conduct deserves. If children are treated alike when all things are equal, it enables the parents to make a difference with advantage when circumstances require. A naughty child is not jealous at seeing its brothers and sisters enjoy pleasures or notice which he feels he has justly forfeited ; but he is stimulated to better conduct in future, which may deserve the same kindness, and which he knows he shall receive if he deserves it. None of the children are jealous of the particular attention paid to a sick child ; but by observing that the parents consider such a distinction necessary, tender feelings are awakened in their minds on behalf of the sufferer, and a desire to do or avoid any thing in their power by which its comfort may be promoted.

“ Parents who always treat their children with justice, fairness, and affection, will find little difficulty in inducing many to forego their noisy sport for the sake of the one, or to give up any thing they possess for his gratification. These things are comparatively easy in families where an habitual good understanding is maintained between all parties ; and these kind dispositions, thus early cultivated, generally mark the intercourse of the brothers and sisters through life.

“ Be frugal in the use of rewards and punishments. It is the part of wisdom to effect all possible good at the least possible expense. Rewards and punishments are like money, valuable according to the value set upon it, and the advantages it will procure. If sending to bed an hour earlier than the rest of the children is found sufficient to

impress on the mind of the offender a sense of the evil of his conduct, and the folly of repeating it, it would be a pity to waste a more severe punishment, which should be reserved for some great and special occasion. In some families, a kiss, or a quarter of an hour's conversation or reading, or being employed in some little commission for the parents, forms a more powerful reward, or the withholding them a more effectual punishment, than the lavishing of costly gifts, or exercising severe beating, or starvation, or imprisonment would do in others. But this is managed by firmness: a very small punishment, which is sure to be inflicted, will intimidate more than a much greater punishment, where there is a hope of getting off.

“Children should be early taught to employ their time in doing something useful. There is no surer way to make a child respect himself and have a regard to his character, than to let him feel that he is of some use to his parents; and nothing so effectually keeps children out of mischief as the habit of having something to do.

“When children are to be seen gambling, or tormenting a mouse, a worm, or a cockchafer, it just makes good what the little hymn says,—

‘For Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.’

“If these children had been taught to take pleasure in making baskets or nets, in gardening or carpentering, as their turn might be, it is most likely they would never have thought of cruel, mischievous sports. The mind or the hands unemployed, resemble an empty dwelling with a

board, *This house to let*, and some tempter or other is sure to get access to it.

“ Children should not only be well employed in a general way, but they should early be taught some regular employment by which there is a prospect of their getting a livelihood. Old Mr. Dod, the puritan minister, used to say, ‘ Give them a bible, and a calling, and God be with them.’

“ Children should be early trained to an orderly attendance at the house of God. It is not for us to say at how early a period religious impressions of a saving kind may be made on the minds of children. Some children have given decided evidence of them, very young indeed ; but whether or not a child of three years old may be benefited by what he hears, it is a disgrace that a child of three years old should keep some one at home to mind him. A mother who manages her infant well, may very safely take it in her arms the first six or eight months. It will then perhaps become so lively as to disturb the solemnity of worship ; but if it is brought under control, and accustomed to habits of propriety at home, at eighteen or twenty months old it may be made sensible that at such a time and place it must be quiet. In families where no servant is kept, or only one, and where religious privileges are prized, it will be no small advantage to be enabled to take children early to the house of God ; and to the children themselves the early formation of this habit may prove an unspeakable advantage. What a lovely example does little Samuek present ! the child who was weaned and brought to wait upon the Lord, and who was as eminent for stedfast piety as he

was for early devotedness ; and what a pleasing proof that his fond and pious parents had been exemplary and successful in the exercise of early discipline ! A well-behaved child in the house of God is a credit to its parents, and proves that it has been well instructed and well disciplined at home.

“ It is of great importance early to impress on the minds of children sentiments of respect and reverence for the ministers of the gospel. Children are very observant even of tones and manners. Happy are those children whose earliest associations are connected with the minister as the most esteemed friend of the family ; one who was always welcomed with affectionate cordiality ; always spoken of with respect and gratitude ; his advice sought ; his approbation valued ; his instructions treasured up and enforced ; and the success of his labours made a constant matter of prayer. Many such families have I known, and I have observed that the young people in those families have been distinguished by a modest sedateness of manners, and a reverence for sacred things in general ; which, though not in themselves amounting to a saving change, nor by any means to be substituted for it, are yet very lovely and desirable, and which are often the companions, or the precursors of an ear and a heart opened to receive the saving impressions of divine truth.

“ I have known families—yes, and schools also—professedly religious, where the dinner-table conversation of the heads of the family on a sabbath-day was generally occupied in censuring some expression of the minister, or ridiculing something in his tone or manner. And the

effects have been lamentable. Some young minds, on which impressions had been made by the sermons so ridiculed, were thus encouraged to postpone the convictions they had begun to admit, and to shut their hearts against the instructions they were thus taught to despise. Some have even advanced from contempt of an individual minister, to indifference, contempt, and scepticism on all religious subjects. This is not a fiction or a fancy, but a *fact*; a fact, it is to be feared, by no means uncommon; and one which, perhaps, in some measure accounts for a frequent wonder in the religious world, namely, how it is that the children of religious parents, and those brought up in religious schools, so often become indifferent or opposed to religion. A great and beneficial hold is laid on the feelings of a child who has been taught to reverence his minister.

“Parents who know the value of their own souls, will hardly neglect the religious instruction of their children. Perhaps they may feel their own ignorance and inability to teach; yet let them be encouraged to try. It is very remarkable, that the means of instruction most expressly charged on parents in the word of God, is that which is within the reach of the poorest and most illiterate. It requires no great learning to talk in a familiar way with our children. Who is there that sits down to a meal, and rises up in silence? Who takes a walk with his children, and says nothing as they go along? Now scripture expressly enjoins that this free and affectionate intercourse between parents and children, should be made subservient to the purposes of early religious instruction. The only pre-requisite for employing this best and

most efficient means, is a heart thoroughly alive to the importance of the subject. ‘And these words which I command thee this day *shall be in thine heart*, and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes, and thou shalt write them upon the posts of thine house, and upon thy gates.’ That is, all the habits and observances of the family should be calculated to keep alive a constant remembrance of religion, and to present it in a lovely and attractive form to all around. A child brought up in a consistent family, when it goes out into the world, will look anxiously for a bible, and feel the want of it a deficiency for which nothing can compensate. He will wait for the summons to family prayer, and if no such call be heard, he will feel that a most important part of the business of the day has been neglected, and a most delightful part of its daily enjoyments withheld.

“Parents who are sensible of their own deficiencies, and yet desirous that their children should be well instructed, will surely avail themselves of the valuable advantages of sunday-school instruction. Indeed, every young person, in whatever station of life they may be placed, ought to be either a sunday scholar, or a sunday-school teacher. It is a pity that either pride, indifference, or love of pleasure on the part of the young, or false indulgence on that of parents, should withhold the attendance of so many children and young persons,

who ought to be employed in getting good, or doing good. Parents should enforce the attendance of their younger children as learners, and encourage and stimulate their diligence, devotedness, and perseverance as teachers, when arrived to sufficient maturity.

“One word more on the subject of children. Parents ought not to make the care of a family an excuse for negligence in the great affairs of personal religion. It is hardly possible to manage a young family so as to occasion *no* privations and sacrifices of attendance on the public means of grace; but by early discipline with the children, and a good understanding among those who have the care of them, the labour may be so lightened and so divided, as that no one person need be confined from public worship a whole sabbath, except in case of illness. On the other hand, there are some mothers who need a caution against indulging themselves in frequent attendance on weekday services, to the neglect of a young family. It was well said by a worthy minister, on finding a family of children in dirt and confusion at a late hour in the morning, while the mother was upstairs at her devotions, ‘What! is there no fear of God in this house?’ In other families, the children have been exposed to bodily danger, or to the greater danger of being corrupted by evil example and impious companions, while the mother was seeking her own pleasures in the house of prayer, or perhaps engaged in religious gossip in a neighbour’s house, but neglecting the obvious duties of life. This kind of neglect is perhaps less frequent than the other extreme; yet both should be guarded against. The care of children will not

atone for the neglect of the soul ; but the truly consistent christian will give to every duty its proper place and proportion, and, by early rising and good contrivance, will secure time for religious duties, without neglecting her duty to the bodies and souls of her children : ‘ These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.’ ”

CHAP. XXXI.—FAMILY PRAYER.

WHEN any of the young people were married, who had been brought up in the sunday school, or were in any way connected with the good family, Mr. Sutton made a point of urging on them to begin by setting up family prayer. He always advised them to begin at first ; “ for,” said he, “ if it be omitted the first day, it is more likely to be deferred the second, and perhaps deferred till conscience shall have left off to feel the omission ; or till the difficulties of making a beginning seem almost insurmountable.”

I wish I could recollect the whole of a beautiful sermon* which Mr. Sutton once read to us on this subject, but I will set down a few of his sayings, addressed to different persons, and meeting the difficulties and objections which those who had lived in neglect were too ready to urge against beginning.

“ Prayer is a key which unlocks the blessings of the day, and locks up the dangers of the night.”
“ It is the part of wisdom, as well as of duty, to seek the blessing of the Lord on all our undertakings, for, ‘ Except the Lord build the house, they

* Sermon on Family Religion, by Matthew Henry.

labour in vain that build it. Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.” “What can you do without the blessing of God? and if you neglect to ask it, you can hardly expect to have it.”

“There are five special errands which should bring every family daily to the throne of grace, and which cannot so well be carried either in public or in secret prayer :

“1. *To own our dependence on God.* It is he who sets the solitary in families ; and on his free goodness in Jesus Christ we depend for all things that pertain to life and godliness. On Him we depend for all our supports and comforts here below, and for all our hopes of heaven hereafter ; and to him we are accountable for our improvement of the various relations in which he has placed us, and the various talents he has intrusted to our hands. These things should be daily acknowledged, that the remembrance may be kept alive and acted upon in the family.

“2. *We have family sins to confess.* The best of families have to confess daily sins of infirmity : failing to do to each other as much good as we might have done ; leading one another into sin and folly ; much vain and unprofitable conversation ; perhaps some irritability of spirit or unkindness of speech, instead of provoking one another to love, and to good works. In many things we all offend God and one another ; and a penitent confession in prayer, together with believing application to the blood of sprinkling, will be the most effectual way of reconciliation with God, and with one another. The best families, and those in which piety and love most prevail, in

many things come short, and do enough every day to bring them on their knees at night.

“ 3. *We have family thanksgivings to offer.* It is of the Lord's mercies we are not consumed. When the family comes together safe in the morning from their respective retirements, and meet safe at night after their various employments, what can be so natural as that they should kneel together and bless the Lord who daily loadeth them with benefits, even the God of their salvation. Has the family been preserved from sickness? or has health been restored where it had been interrupted? Does God bless our substance and prosper the work of our hands, give us bread to eat and raiment to put on, make us happy in our family relations, and rain down about our tents the manna of the gospel? Surely, where these mercies are enjoyed, the voice of rejoicing and thanksgiving should be heard in the tabernacles of the righteous.

“ 4. *We have family mercies to seek.* Daily bread is received by families together, and we are taught to pray for it together: ‘Give us this day *our* daily bread.’ We want daily directions as to the path of duty; we want wisdom for the management of family affairs; success to crown our endeavours; or grace to prepare us for disappointment: all these blessings should be sought of God in prayer. Then, too, we want the blessing of God to crown the instructions, which as a family we have been receiving in the sanctuary, and to crown the instructions and counsels given by parents to children. It is true, we cannot give our children grace, and in prayer we humbly acknowledge that we cannot; but then in prayer also we commit them to Him who can give them

grace, and who has declared that for all these things He will be sought unto by the house of Israel to do it for them. Besides, children hearing their parents fervently implore the grace of God for them, is a likely means to awaken them to a sense of the value of the grace of God, and to move them to pray for it themselves. A young lady who had been piously brought up, but up to the time of her marriage had not imbibed any thing of the spirit of her pious parents, who had daily heard their fervent prayers, but had never joined in them with feeling interest, when she entered the house of her husband, and found that family prayer was not observed, became wretched and desolate for the want of it. She was led to see the value of the privileges she had hitherto slighted, and the infinite importance of a personal interest in the salvation of which she had so often heard with indifference. Her convictions were deep and lasting. She became from that time a decided christian, and deeply anxious for the spiritual welfare of her husband and her household. In this respect her prayers were heard, and her endeavours succeeded. Her husband joined her in the way to Zion, and their children and household were taught and commanded after them to keep the ways of the Lord. What a rich reward to her pious parents, who had for so many years gone forth sowing precious seed, and weeping in the fear that it was devoured by the fowls of the air, or rotting beneath the clods !

‘ Though seed lie buried long in dust,
It shan’t deceive our hope,
The precious grain can ne’er be lost,
For grace insures the crop.’

“ 5. *We have intercessions to make for others.* Perhaps some of the family are at a distance for the purposes of health, business, or education. These should be recommended in prayer to the grace of God. Perhaps relations dear to all the family are in circumstances of sickness, danger, or distress. “ God should be sought unto on their behalf for succour and deliverance. The benefit of prayer can extend far. He who hears prayer, can extend the hand of his power and mercy to the utmost corners of the earth, and to them that are afar off upon the seas. Beside this, we should pray for the land of our nativity, and make supplication for the king and all in authority. Our children should go forth into life with the testimony lodged in their bosom of the loyalty and patriotism of their parents. Then every christian family should pray for the peace of Jerusalem. They shall prosper that love Zion, and the real saint looks forward with the greatest pleasure to seeing his children’s children, when it is coupled with peace upon Israel. Then there is the world that lieth in wickedness; and while we think of the mercies our families enjoy, we must be stimulated to pray for the families in bondage and slavery, in ignorance and idolatry, and the remembrance of them in our family prayers will stimulate us and our families to do what we can for their relief, and engage the Divine blessing, by which alone our efforts can be rendered successful.

“ The habit of family prayer is of great value as a check to sin, and a pledge for consistency of conduct. ‘ Praying will make a man leave off sinning, or sinning will make him leave off praying.’ He who daily meets his family in prayer,

will be induced to check the rising temper, and to suppress the angry expression, that would be inconsistent with his prayer for meekness, gentleness, and self-possession. He will be ashamed to say or do any thing that his prayers would reproach.

“ Family prayer tends greatly to secure family order, harmony, and subordination. It often places a happy restraint on the giddy and headstrong passions of youth. Family prayer often fixes something in the minds of children, which, in after life, perhaps when the parents are far distant, or dead, springs up as a shield against temptation, or an encouragement to return, after long wandering, to a refuge, to which the wanderer remembers his parents used to resort.

“ Some would object that they have not time for family prayer. They have forgotten the true sayings, ‘ Prayer and provender hinder no journey ;’ ‘ There is nothing got by sinning, or lost by praying ;’ ‘ Work for earth is done best when work for heaven is done first ’ The busiest have most need to pray for composure of mind in the midst of a bustle, and for strength of body and mind to discharge their various duties. ‘ There is a season for every thing, and a time for every purpose under the sun ;’ and surely the most important purpose of all need not be shut out of this wise regulation. By order, economy, and diligence, time might be redeemed in every family for the necessary duty of family prayer ; and the habits of order, diligence, and regularity, thus acquired and cultivated, would soon be found more than to make up for the time given to devotion.

“ Some plead their want of ability. They would not make this an excuse if they could not have a mouthful of food till they had prayed for it: ‘where there is a will there is a way:’ and where there is a sincere desire to pray, though the words be few and simple, even should they be confused and broken, the exercise will be neither unacceptable nor unprofitable. ‘A heart without words is better than words without a heart.’

“ Want of capacity is too often another word for want of inclination. Those who begin in humble distrust of their own ability, will find their ability increase by exercise. Besides, there are many excellent forms of prayer for those who need them, and in the use of which many truly pious persons have found their devotional feelings kindled, and their spirits greatly refreshed.

“ Some have so long neglected the duty of family prayer, that they are ashamed to begin. Here is a saying for them too: ‘Better late than never;’ ‘It is a shame to neglect a duty, but never a shame to return to it.’ When family prayer is omitted, the sweetest bond of family union is wanted. There is a continual want of something to stay the mind under the daily hurries, irritations, and disappointments of life. If these wants and inconveniences begin to be felt, *now* is the proper time for setting about to meet them. Let shame and indolence, and every other opposing influence, be set aside; let the duty of family worship be *this day* set up in the house under feelings of deep contrition for the guilt of past neglect, with earnest supplications for pardon through the blood of Christ, and for the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit to enable you to

persevere in the path of duty ; and then (as it was said to the Jews, to encourage them to build the temple, a work which they had long neglected) take notice whether from this day forward God do not remarkably bless you in all you have and do."

CHAP. XXXII.—OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

ONE particular in which the Sutton family were a great blessing to our village, was in promoting the observance of the sabbath. I tremble to think in how many ways it is broken, even in decent, respectable families. I shall mention a few, in which our good friends succeeded in persuading persons that they might do better if they would try in good earnest ; and I believe in several instances their endeavours were made the means of bringing persons, who had lived in indifference and neglect, to esteem the sabbath a delight, holy of the Lord and honourable.

Among those who seem to have some sense of religion, it is too common a thing for the mother of a family to take it for granted that her duties at home necessarily confine her from public worship. Such persons have been heard to say, they were very sorry for it, but it was not their lot to get out for months together. Where there are young children, who cannot be taken to the house of God, or when there is illness in the family, some one, of course, must remain at home to attend to them ; but it ought not always to fall upon the mother. The husband should willingly take his turn ; and neighbours should, in this respect, be neighbourly, and so extend each other's

privileges, without abridging their own. Two or three children may be looked after by one person, and by this management each mother will have her turn in the house of prayer.

Some people make a great mistake in thinking that as they must stay at home, they may as well have a bit of dinner to cook, or something else to do. No. In a well-ordered family, it will be so managed that the person who stays at home may have an opportunity of reading the bible, and employing the time in a manner suitable to the day. To remain at home with a sick person, or a young child, may be an act of necessity and mercy; but to employ the time not occupied in attending on them, in cooking, or drudgery of any kind, is certainly, to all intents and purposes, sabbath-breaking.

But there are many families whose sabbath-breaking goes to a much greater extent still. Without descending to the slothful and profligate, hundreds of families may be found in all parts of the country to answer the following description :—

The man's weekly wages are received late on saturday night, perhaps on sunday morning. Early in the morning the husband is seen digging and planting his garden, for the cultivation of which sunday mornings are reserved as the regular and appointed opportunity. Meanwhile the wife is busy ironing the linen, and cleaning the house. The boys are nutting, cowslipping, or birds'-nesting, and the girls lying in bed, or beginning the preparations for their evening finery. After breakfast the children are sent to the shop; and while those who know the value of the sacred day are going to the sunday school, either as learners or

as teachers, or to public worship, they are continually pained by meeting these neglected children in every direction, loaded with meat, flour, butter, eggs, candles, &c. the regular marketing of the week, or perhaps with a pair of new shoes, a hat, or a jacket, the purchase of several weeks' saving.

During the time of public worship, all are engaged in preparing the dinner; a good dinner on the sunday must be secured, if they have not one all the week beside. After dinner the boys clean the shoes of the family, the girls retire to curl their hair, and plait their frills and caps, the father takes his pipe and jug of beer, perhaps borrows the newspaper, perhaps drops asleep. By the time this is over the wife has washed up the dinner things, and made the house tidy, and then the best coat and best gown are put on "in acknowledgment of the day." On a fine summer evening the family take a stroll in the fields—perhaps call at the skittle-ground or tea-gardens. The little remains of weekly earnings are spent in drink; the man joins a worthless set of fellows, disputing about politics, and infusing a spirit of discontent, or perhaps ridiculing religion, and sneering at the bible; the wife joins other women in vain and idle gossip; the boys learn to gamble on the skittle-ground, and the girls listen to foolish, frivolous, and corrupting discourse, which paves the way to their ruin. The family return home, and retire to rest without a thought of acknowledging God, and more wearied with the grovelling pursuits and labours—miscalled pleasures—of the day, than if they had been engaged in their regular calling on the days of labour.

Without entering into all the arguments used against such a line of conduct, I shall just say, that after repeated attempts, our good friends succeeded in persuading the masters to pay their men either on friday evening, or at noon on saturday. This was one great step gained. Those who chose had full opportunity of going to market on saturday, and none had the excuse of saying that they were obliged to go to shop on sunday. The more thrifty wives soon found that their money would go farther in the open market than in the sunday shop. Indeed, from laying together several facts and incidents, the good women were led to the conclusion, that those who do not scruple to break the laws of God and their country by keeping open shop on the sabbath, are not very likely to scruple at cheating, or taking advantage of their customers, when they can do it without detection.

Then our friends would endeavour to convince the people of the great advantage of the sabbath, even as a humane and useful provision for the rest of the weary. Mr. Sutton argued with the men, that it would be much more for their real advantage to work an hour or two longer every day in the week, and keep the sabbath as a day of rest; and Mrs. Sutton proved to the women how easy it would be, by good management, to get their domestic business accomplished in good time on saturday, and on the sunday morning to have the pleasure of sitting down quietly in a clean house.

But the rest of the sabbath, and its sacred improvement, are two very distinct things. It will not be supposed that any real friend to the best interests of his fellow-creatures could be satisfied

with accomplishing the lesser, unless it were made subservient to the greater. Step by step our zealous friends induced the parents to attend public worship, and to send their children to sunday schools. Thus inquiry was awakened, and a thirst after sacred knowledge was excited. It was found that the sabbath evenings could be spent in reading the bible, and good books furnished to the children, more pleasantly and profitably than in their former strolling and dissipation. It was found also that the money which used to be spent in sabbath-breaking, added materially to the comforts of the week; and that the family became much more united and happy in spending their leisure hours among themselves, than when they used to pass them in society where scandal or politics formed the prevailing themes. Thus in very many families a great and advantageous reformation was effected by means of the kind and well-directed efforts of these judicious friends. Nor was this all. In several happy instances persons were not only brought to attend on the means of grace, but the gospel became to them "the power of God unto salvation." I could refer to several families to which the following description is now as applicable as the former description had been in days gone by.

Through the whole of the week the sabbath is borne in mind, and the employment that used to burden its morning hours is divided between the other six days. Instead of working in his garden the whole sabbath morning, the good man does this half an hour or an hour daily, either at his meal-times, or when his regular day's work is over. His wife, desirous of enjoying the sabbath,

soon began to find that it is inconvenient to wash late in the week, and then it struck her that there was no sort of advantage in doing it; that the linen might just as well be ironed and put away on the wednesday or thursday, as be driven over to saturday or sunday. Besides, it is even comfortable and respectable to know that one has a change of things for the family in the drawer or chest, instead of having to put on every rag the moment it is ironed, scarcely waiting to mend it as required, or even properly to air it. One good thing involves another; and what with the saving of sunday expenses, and the better management exercised during the week, it has been found easy by degrees to increase the family stock of substantial and useful clothing; and the whole aspect of the house bears marks of comfort and respectability seldom seen in the dwelling of the sabbath-breaker.

But still, manage how you will, saturday is a busy day. The only way to get all in order in comfortable time, is to employ every minute to the best advantage, and let every member of the family have an allotted share in accomplishing the business. Yes; in a family accustomed to "remember that to-morrow is the rest of the holy sabbath of the Lord their God," the mother may be seen hastening to market for the weekly supply of bread, meat, and grocery, not loitering on the way to gossip with one neighbour and another; but quietly passing on, like one who has something to do, and who knows the value of time. Meanwhile, one girl is directed to sweep and dust the bed-rooms, another has to clean the fire-irons and candlesticks; one boy is digging potatoes and

getting in firing to serve through the sabbath, and another is helping the mother to bring home her errands. All know that the mother will soon come home, and that their allotted tasks must be performed by the appointed time.

Then the sunday dinner is prepared. Sometimes it is dressed, and left cold ; but most plain folks; who work hard all the week, like a bit of hot dinner on the sunday. In this case, the good woman, who is determined to employ the whole of the sabbath in a proper way, soon becomes an adept in devising and preparing such dishes as occasion no trouble on the sabbath. A stew, nearly done on the saturday, wants little more than warming again. It is set on the hob when the family go out in the morning, and is ready for dinner when they return ; or a meat pudding made on the saturday, and tied up securely, wants only to be put in the pot on sunday morning, with a fire made up so as to keep it boiling ; or boiled meat, of almost any kind, may be so managed as to require no farther attention after it is once set on.

Having arranged all these little matters, and set every thing ready for use on the sunday, the house is cleaned, the stockings mended, the best clothes laid out, the shoes cleaned, the children thoroughly washed and combed, and the frugal meal prepared against the husband and father returns from work. Then an hour is happily spent in more immediate preparation for the sacred services of the coming day ; - but who will say that all the humble, simple detail of domestic duties, discharged in their appointed time, are not most important subservient preparations ? Yes ; the

punctuality' and order of the family have much to do with a tranquil, holy frame for entering on more sacred engagements; and surely this is a beautiful feature of the religion of Jesus Christ, that while it imparts strength for the greatest and most arduous duties of the christian life, it sanctifies and ennobles what might seem the most mean and trifling.

Let the soul be brought under its influence, and then there is dignity and importance even in the good management of the kitchen fire-place. Be "diligent in business," that you may be "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Think nothing beneath the attention of a christian which may, in any degree, conduce to his waiting on the Lord without distraction; but "whatsoever ye do in word or in deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus."

To return to the saturday evening of the happy, because pious family. The children once more look over, or repeat to each other, their several lessons for the sunday school. The texts and instructions of the last sabbath are recalled and talked over, the bible is read, the cheerful hymn of praise is sung, and the lifting up of the hands is as the evening sacrifice. The sacred morn is not profaned by either sloth or toil. The family rise refreshed and grateful, duly appreciating and welcoming the sweet day of rest on which they have entered; regarding it, not as a day of restraints to be endured, but of privileges to be enjoyed; and every necessary secular engagement as a duty to be performed, not an indulgence to be allowed. This is the great turning point of a well or ill spent sabbath; whether or not the heart

is in it. If holy things be the choice and delight, the individual or the family will be fertile in expedients to improve and multiply opportunities to enjoy them; but if the sabbath be a weariness, there will be no lack of pleas and excuses for violating it.

A holy cheerfulness and seeming enjoyment, play on every countenance, and mark every movement of the happy family on the sacred day. In what little of a worldly kind must necessarily be done, each is prompt in taking a share, that all may be performed without bustle and confusion. In family union, they implore a blessing on the more public engagements of the sacred day. The sunday school, public worship, and private reading, meditation, and conversation, divide the sacred hours; and the day closes with some such joyful sentiments as these: "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts! a day in thy courts is better than a thousand! We had rather be door-keepers in the house of our God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness. One thing have we desired of the Lord, that will we seek after, that we may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of our life—to behold the beauty of the Lord, and quire in his temple."

" 'Tis religion that can give
Sweetest pleasure while we live;
'Tis religion must supply
Solid comfort when we die:
After death its joys will be
Lasting as eternity.
Be the living God our Friend,
Then our bliss shall never end

CHAP. XXXIII.—ADVICE TO YOUNG TRADESMEN.

It was a common thing in our village, when any were about to set up in business, that they should ask good Mr. Sutton's advice. The wisest parents having expressed their own opinion, would conclude with, "but take no step till you have consulted Mr. Sutton." I make no doubt, but in his time he counselled and assisted scores of young tradesmen, who have had reason to be grateful for his good advice; and some, on whom his good endeavours were bestowed in vain, have been heard to say, either in the parish workhouse, or the county jail, "If I had but followed good Mr. Sutton's advice, I should never have come to this place." Several of his precepts are impressed on my memory, which I shall set down as they occur.

"In order to succeed in business, it is absolutely necessary that you should maintain the character and appearance of an honest man. The easiest and most effectual way of doing this, is to be really so. If principles of strict integrity reign in the heart, there will be no little tricks and meannesses to conceal and glaze over in words or actions. It is the most honourable and valuable character that can be established by a young tradesman, and a certificate that will carry him through life—'He is thoroughly upright and transparent in all his dealings; he is incapable of an action that could raise a blush on his countenance, if all the world beheld it.'

"Let your standard of honesty and integrity not merely be to keep clear of those things that

would expose you to disgrace and punishment ; but do nothing to your neighbour or your customer that you would not think upright if he did the like to you. The golden rule of our Lord Jesus Christ, if universally acted upon, would set aside quarrels and law-suits. There may be a few cases in which persons do not know what is right according to law, and may find it necessary to consult a lawyer ; but ninety-nine cases out of a hundred begin in a failure of attending to this rule ; and are carried on in determined opposition to it.

“ Detest the petty acts of fraud by short weights and measures, by delivering goods inferior to sample, or by making incorrect entries in your book. ‘ Divers weights and divers measures are an abomination unto the Lord.’

“ Punctuality is a great friend both to integrity and peace. Therefore, deliver and receive all things by exact number, weight, or measure ; and take regular accounts of all things sent out or received in.

“ For every thing you buy or sell, let or hire, make an exact bargain at first, and neither suffer nor practise the common evasion, ‘ Never mind the price ; we shan’t disagree about trifles.’ This is a common source of disagreement, and often an intentional cloak for fraud.

“ Let your books be always kept in such a state as would be no disgrace to yourself, or injury or trouble to others, if sudden death should throw them into the hands of your executors, or unexpected calamity should put them in the power of your creditors.

“ Be diligent to know the state of your own

affairs. Do not deceive yourself by getting in a good stock, and thinking your shop is well filled, and you have good debts on your books, and ready money for your use, while you have not paid your wholesale dealers. Have your accounts so that you can tell at one view what you owe, what you possess, and what is due to you, and then reckon your own property at less than half the balance that stands in your favour.

“Never forfeit a good conscience, or a good name, for the sake of gain. The gain will be found but momentary, the injury lasting as life. Honesty is always the best policy. Wise men take things in the long-run; and they know very well, that to get ten pounds a year for life is better than to get twenty or thirty by one crafty action. To the very poorest, a good character is better than ten pounds a year, and will be found worth more than that in the long-run. Let the poor, struggling, honest man look back, and he will find reason to say, ‘I got such a one’s work, and such a one’s good will, and such a one’s assistance, by bearing an unblemished character. Where should I have been without a good name for honesty?’ While the crafty, unprincipled man is often obliged to think, though he does not choose to say, ‘Such an advantage I lost, because I was looked upon with suspicion; such an appointment would have been mine, but they did not like to trust me; I might at this moment have been a richer man, if I had strictly kept to the paths of integrity.’ Craft generally outwits itself; as the wise man says, ‘The wisdom of the prudent is to understand his way; but the folly of fools is deceit.’ How true are the sayings, ‘Tricks and treachery

are the practice of fools, who have not sense enough to be honest ;' and ' that which is unjustly gained will prove like a barbed arrow, wounding the conscience as it enters, and still more the character, when it is torn back with violence.'

" If you wish to maintain a clear conscience and a good name, avoid the very common crime of defrauding government. In all your dealings, whatever duties are levied, or stamps required, let them be punctually rendered, according to the scripture precept, ' Render to all their dues ; tribute to whom tribute is due ; custom to whom custom.' Many people who imagine themselves very honest, think ' it is no crime to cheat the king.' But there are at least three principles on which the dishonesty of such conduct is very evident :— Government must be supported, and every one who shares the protection of government is bound to contribute his share towards its support. Then, if a certain sum is to be raised amongst a certain number of persons, and if one or more evade paying their share, the deficiency must be made up among the remainder. So the person who says there is no harm in cheating the king, is guilty of cheating all his neighbours, and, in fact, the whole community. Then, again, the tradesman who evades any duty, is especially guilty of injustice to other tradesmen in the same line of business. If they pay the duty which he evades, he is enabled to undersell them ; or if he maintains their price, he gains a much larger profit, and so an end is put to all fair competition. In addition to this, it may be observed, that those who begin by smuggling, or in any way defrauding government, generally go

on to acts of private fraud. Their conscience is hardened; they are in the daily practice of deeds at which they would once have revolted; they become mean and ungenerous in all their habits; integrity and respectability are for ever sacrificed.

“Avoid as much as possible either taking or giving credit. Nothing establishes the character of a young tradesman more than applying his first returns of ready money to paying debts before they become due, and taking the discount. Many a young tradesman has been ruined by suffering his customers to run up bills with him, which they were unable to pay, and he in consequence has been unable to meet the demands of his wholesale dealers. Never seek to promote your own interest by injuring a brother tradesman. It is a common saying, ‘Two of a trade can never agree;’ but this ought not to be the case, especially among those who profess to be under the influence of religion; ‘Live, and let live,’ ‘The world is wide enough for us both,’ are much better sayings. Those who maintain uprightness, candour, and good feeling, may live in the same town, and carry on their respective operations in perfect harmony, and find, in the end, that their mutual interests have been promoted by such a course. But any spiteful attempt to injure a brother tradesman will generally meet the reward that Solomon speaks of, ‘He that rolls a stone, it shall return upon him.’

In a certain small town there were two tradesmen in the same line of business. A nobleman in the neighbourhood wished to give equal countenance to every honest tradesman, and directed that the custom of his house should be divided

between the two. Both these men were of sly and spiteful dispositions, and each endeavoured to undermine the other. Whenever an order was given, or a bill was paid, the one who received it took the opportunity of hinting something to the disadvantage of his neighbour. After endeavouring for several years to cure them of this meanness and malignity, the nobleman became so much disgusted that he took away his custom from both, encouraged a third to set up in the town, and both the former were ruined.

“ Be faithful and punctual to your employers. Never crib the articles intrusted to you to make up or repair, nor run them to needless expense, for the sake of lengthening your bill. Never draw persons in to put a job into your hands, by intimating that the expense will be smaller than you know will really be the case. Such tricks will not serve more than once or twice.

“ Never promise customers to get their work done by a certain time, which you know it is impossible to accomplish. Many tradesmen, unwilling to turn away a job, will promise one and another that their work shall be sure to be done by the time desired, at the same time well knowing that almost every one of them must be disappointed. The wives of some tradesmen will boast of their ingenuity in inventing falsehoods to appease an angry customer whom their husband has disappointed. It need scarcely be added, that such tradesmen soon lose their best customers, as well as forfeit their integrity and respectability. An eminently pious tradesman said, ‘ For many, many years, I have never omitted this supplication in my morning prayer, “ Let integrity and upright-

ness preserve me, for I wait on thee.” His prayer was heard and answered; amidst every trial he was preserved in peace of mind; and maintained a character for integrity that the bitterest enemies of religion dared not impeach.

“ Integrity is the young tradesman’s first requisite, and industry the second. He must keep his shop, if he wishes his shop to keep him. Rise early in the morning. ‘The early bird catches the worm.’

‘Early to bed, and early to rise,
Is the way to be healthy, wealthy, and wise.’

‘Sloth makes all things difficult; but industry makes all things easy.’ ‘Let your shop be open, and your hammer be heard, the first in the street.’ There is no time when the hands and spirits are so nimble, and when all is so free from interruption, as early in the morning; therefore, ‘Take time by the forelock, for he is bald behind.’ ‘One to-day is worth two to-morrows.’ ‘Defer not till to-morrow what should be done to-day, else you will have a day’s work the more to do, and a day less to do it in.’ But rather, if you have something that must be done to-morrow, strive if possible to do it to-day, and ‘drive your business, rather than let your business drive you.’ ‘He that rises late, may trot hard all day, and shall scarce overtake his business by night; while Laziness travels so slowly that Poverty soon overtakes him.’ It is a common saying, that ‘Diligence is the mother of good luck.’ We do not talk about good luck, for we know there is no such thing, but that all is under the direction of a wise and righteous Providence; but we know also the Book

which says, 'The hand of the diligent maketh rich.' 'Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty; open thine eyes, and thou shalt be satisfied with bread.' The blessing of God is commonly seen to rest on honest industry. Therefore,

'Plough deep while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell and to keep.'

"Let the following sacred proverbs be deeply engraven on your memory: 'The way of the slothful man is as a hedge of thorns, but the way of the righteous shall be made plain.' 'Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep; and an idle soul shall suffer hunger.' 'The sluggard will not plough by reason of the cold, therefore he shall beg in harvest and have nothing.' 'The desire of the slothful killeth him, for his hands refuse to labour.' 'The slothful man saith, There is a lion without, I shall be slain in the street.' 'I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo! it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down. Then I saw, and considered it well. I looked upon it, and received instruction. Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep; so shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth, and thy wants as an armed man.'

"The very appearance of diligence is advantageous. The young tradesman should always be found at home, and employed in some way. Busy, meddling neighbours have their eyes always open. You had better weigh and measure your old stock, than let them see you doing nothing. Indeed,

it is no bad plan to spend your leisure moments in weighing out pounds or ounces of such things as take no injury, and it is a great saving of time in the bustle of market-day. The very principle and habit of finding a handy little job to fill up every vacant minute is of great value.

“ The young tradesman’s three best instructors are Necessity, Habit, and Time : from these every thing may be learned, common sense alone excepted, the peculiar and rarest gift of Providence. At his starting in life, Necessity teaches him that if he hopes to live, he must labour ; Habit turns the labour into an indulgence ; and Time gives to every man an hour for every thing, unless he chooses to throw it away.

“ Beware of pride ; it has been the bane of many a promising young tradesman ; ‘ pride often breakfasts with plenty, dines with poverty, and sups with infamy.’ If you wish your business to befriend you, never be too proud to own your friend. Wear an apron, if such be the custom of your business, and consider it rather a badge of distinction than a mark of disgrace. It will gain you respect and credit with the wise and good. Let there be no part of your business, however inferior, which you do not thoroughly understand, and to which you cannot turn your hand, if occasion require.

“ If you have men or boys employed under you, be among them early and late ; ‘ the master’s eye does more than both his hands.’ Much waste and fraud would never have been practised, if servants could not have insured themselves with, ‘ Master won’t be up for this hour or two,’ or, ‘ Master is safe enough at the public house.’ Not to oversee

workmen, is to leave them your purse open; trusting too much to others, is the ruin of many.

‘He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.’

‘If you would have your business talked of, send; if you would have it done, go and do it yourself;’ ‘if you would be sure of a faithful servant, serve yourself.’ These are the sayings of a philosopher, who gained his knowledge, not from books, but from men.

“If you would wish to prosper, do not despise small jobs or little customers. You are not to expect, directly you set up, that people should leave their old tradesmen, and deal with you; and yet they may sometimes send to you for a small article, or to do some little thing in haste. Receive their orders civilly and thankfully, and take as much pains to do them well, as if they were ten times as great. You will get your proportion of profit; and these little things may lead to greater, perhaps, in time, to the whole custom of the parties who came at first to your shop on some little two-penny errand, for mere convenience. But the carpenter, shoemaker, or tailor, who rudely scorns a little mending job, from those who do not employ him on new work, stands a fair chance of driving away all his customers, both little and great, new and old, and will get none in their place.

“You may sometimes meet with those who do not treat you with as much courtesy as you think you have a right to expect. It might be very *natural* for you to resent these little indignities, but it will be much more for your peace and

advantage if you pass them by : the noble lion is not soon roused to resentment, but the insignificant cur is always ready to snarl and bark. There is much true dignity, as well as sound wisdom, in passing by little affronts. But in order to this, the pride of corrupt nature must be mortified ; ‘ *that* would break a proud man’s heart, which would hardly break a humble man’s slumber.’

“ The celebrated Benjamin Franklin, many of whose maxims are here recorded, was early instructed in this useful lesson, ‘ Learn to stoop.’ Having called on the Rev. Cotton Mather, that gentleman, when he took his leave, proposed to show him a shorter way out of the house. It was through a narrow passage, crossed by a beam over head ; as they were still talking, Mr. Mather hastily said to his young friend, ‘ Stoop ! stoop !’ He did not understand the warning, until he struck his head against the beam. On this Mr. Mather observed to him, ‘ You are young, and have the world before you ; stoop as you go through it, and you will miss many hard thumps.’ ‘ This advice,’ said Franklin, many years afterwards, ‘ thus beat into my head, has frequently been of use to me ; and I often think of it, when I see pride mortified, and misfortunes brought upon people, by carrying their heads too high.’ ‘ Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall,’ and ‘ before honour is humility.’

“ Beware of false dependences and sudden elevations ; go steadily on, labouring and earning buying and selling, and ‘ be content to spend a penny less than thy clear gains.’ Many have been ruined by calculating on an expected legacy, or an extraordinary run of business. As to lega-

cies, never think about them till you have actually got them. If you do, you may be insensibly led into expenses, which your present circumstances do not justify, and which future circumstances never may; and instead of being benefited by occasional gain, you may be exposed to embarrassments through life. In like manner, if a peculiar season, or some public change of peace or war, should give you a brisk and prosperous run of trade, remember it will not last always. Be not hasty in enlarging your expenses, or in making a more showy appearance on the strength of it. Let extra gains go quietly towards increasing your capital, and then they may prove a real and permanent advantage; but if spent on appearance or present gratification, they will only excite in yourself a taste for indulgences and gratifications that you cannot continue to enjoy, and in your neighbours an estimate of your circumstances which truth and time will not support.

“ Always act by a plan; it is said, ‘ A good contriver is better than an early riser;’ now early rising is a piece of good contrivance, that no person deserving the character will ever omit. Those who waste their morning hours in bed, are generally notorious for indolence and ill-management throughout the day. Indeed their life is a scene of lazy bustle, and laborious confusion. However; though every good contriver is an early riser, it does not follow that every early riser is a good contriver. The great matter is, to have an allotted and profitable employment for every hour of the day, and something always at hand to fill up the odd minutes. Much time may be wasted in considering what to set about next; and much

time frittered in pursuits not worthy our attention. 'As every shred of gold is precious, so is every moment of time. Time is the stuff that life is made of,' and he who wastes his moments is a kind of self-murderer. He does not live so long as he might do. Remember 'time is money;' if you loiter away an hour, you might just as well, perhaps better, throw away the money you might have earned in that hour. If you spend an hour or half a day in diversion, you must reckon that it costs you, not merely the money you pay, but the money you neglect to earn, and you ought also to take into account the offence given to neglected customers, and the loss of character sustained.

"Do not be regardless of appearances, or of the remarks that are made of you; every man may command respect, and it is his duty to do so. If he conducts himself well, bad people may hate or envy, but they cannot despise him; and all good people feel a pleasure in manifesting respect towards one whose character is respectable. A wise man will neither seek nor despise a good name. He does right, because it is right; and in so doing, he finds the advantage of being reputed to do so, in the confidence and respect he gains; but he who professes to despise what men may say he does, is likely to be very careless whether he does right or wrong. It is an advantage to a young tradesman, and will be found to set him higher in the esteem, both of his creditors and his customers, to have it known that he spends his evenings at home with his family, and his sabbaths at the house of God, than if his voice were heard in the tavern, or at the billiard table, or skittle ground.

"Wherever a man goes, his good or his ill

character will be sure to fly before him, or at least to tread on his heels; and it will rather generally be grounded on small habits than on great acts.

“Idleness leads to extravagance; for that reason they are often coupled together in the book of Proverbs: thus, ‘He that is slothful is brother to him that is a great waster;’ ‘The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty, and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags.’

“Shun a public house; it is the grave of a tradesman’s respectability and prosperity, and a snare to his soul. Avoid making bargains or paying wages in a public house; the very appearance is not creditable, and the habit is highly injurious. Form no connexion with a club that holds its meetings at a public house. Savings banks and life insurances will answer your purpose better, and neither will cost you a farthing in drink, or run the hazard of exciting in you a love of liquor. There are two houses which a thrifty young tradesman will never enter, the public house or liquor shop, and the pawnbroker’s. Every pound borrowed at the pawnbroker’s amounts; with interest and charges, in the course of a year, to at least three pounds, and sometimes (according to circumstances) to as much as sixteen pounds. This may seem incredible, but it is a fact!

“Every pound spent at the public house should be reckoned as two pounds at the end of three years, and sixteen pounds at the end of twenty-four years. Many a tradesman who complains that he cannot get on for want of capital, forgets how much capital he has wasted by littles. ‘He

that despiseth small things, shall fall by little and little.' Do not say it is *only* a penny, *only* a shilling, but remember that 'a pin a day is a groat a year, and a groat a day is six pounds a year.' Besides, if a groat a day be spent the first year, sixpence a day will hardly suffice for the second year, and so a man may go on spending, till what would keep his family in bread, meat, and grocery, shall scarcely suffice for his own selfish and sensual expenses; many a good estate has been swallowed from a wine glass. Well has the wise man said, 'He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man; he that loveth wine and oil shall not be rich.'

"The young tradesman who wishes to thrive, must avoid all needless expenses, both in his shop, his person, and his household concerns. There is nothing got by ostentatious display in the fitting up of your shop; every sensible customer says, 'I must pay for part of this finery.' The brightness of your shop windows is much more likely to attract profitable notice than the size of the panes; and the neat and tasty selection and arrangement of your goods, than the mahogany counters on which they are served.

"Every tradesman should maintain a clean, neat, and respectable appearance, but if he becomes foppish and extravagant in his dress, he will be suspected of either imposing on his customers, or of running the way to his own ruin; and except frugality preside over all his personal and household expenses, whatever be his gains, his ruin is certain.

"In order to secure economy in the management of household expenses, as well as many other

important advantages, it will be his wisdom to choose an industrious, prudent, and discreet wife, rather than a showy one.' For in vain will he earn and spare, if she be wasteful and extravagant. He who has an extravagant wife, as the saying is, 'may keep his nose to the grindstone all his life, and not leave a groat behind him at the last;' 'A fat kitchen makes a lean will.' 'A man must have his wife's leave to manage his affairs well, or to bring up his children in the fear of God.' This remark once gave great offence to a good man, who did not perceive its point. 'I cannot agree with that,' said he, rather angrily; 'I do maintain that every man has a right to rule in his own house, and though I should wish to pay every respect to the female sex, I think a man must be a fool to ask his wife's leave for doing that which is right in itself, and which he cannot omit without sin.' 'True' replied his friend; 'a man should therefore be very careful to choose such a wife as will be his help, not his hinderance, in the way of duty; or else his *right* to do it will prove but a dead letter. I defy any man to do *that* well and successfully, in which his wife is continually thwarting his endeavours. It is of little use to bewail these things after marriage; the thing is to put young men on their guard in choosing time.'

"Check the first inclination in yourself or your wife to lay out money on mere gratifications: 'Those who buy superfluities are likely soon to sell necessities;' 'Silks and satins put out the kitchen fire.' Do not be induced to buy things merely because they are offered cheap, 'A cheap bargain is a pick-pocket.' When you feel inclined

to buy anything, it will not take long to ask yourself the following questions, and may be the means of saving you from ruin.

“ 1. Can I afford it ?

“ 2. Is it fit and becoming to my station in life ?

“ 3. Can I not do very well without it ?

“ 4. Might not the money be turned to a better purpose ?

“ Many families, for the sake of a fine, showy appearance, endure the want of real comforts ; their miserable, confined, ill furnished bed-chambers and kitchen, but ill agree with their drawing-rooms and sofas, their ribbons and feathers : but, as the saying is, ‘ Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy ; ’ ‘ When you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece.’ It is easier therefore to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it.

“ Beware of the folly of hankering after things either in dress or furniture, merely because your neighbour has them ; perhaps his means are above yours ; if they are, you would only make yourself as ridiculous as the frog in the fable, who killed himself in trying to swell as large as the ox. If your neighbour’s means are not larger than your own, there is no reason why you should make a fool of yourself merely because he chooses to do so. Those who strive to make an appearance above their circumstances, are often reduced to seek assistance of those who are content with living a little below theirs. And so ‘ a ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.’

“ If you have a little money in hand, and are tempted to take a little for extra diet, and a little for fine clothes, and a little for grand entertainments, remember that ‘ Many a little makes a mickle,’ ‘ A small leak will soon sink a great ship,’ and ‘ If you are always taking out of the meal tub and never putting in, you will soon come to the bottom.’ If you act thus, and come to poverty, don’t be laying the blame on bad times and heavy taxes; ‘ you are taxed twice as much by your idleness, three times as much by your pride, and four times as much by your folly, and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver you by making an abatement.’

“ ‘ My neighbour,’ says one, ‘ had a terrible itching for auctions: Never mind, he used to say, I’ll have *that*, it will not ruin me; knock me down that other thing, it is dirt cheap; I don’t much want these things, but there is nothing that will not come in use once in seven years. He was sadly out here; he filled his house with useless lumber, and made good the saying, ‘ Feather by feather, the goose was plucked.’ ”

“ One great evil of extravagance is, that it leads to running in debt; he who having ready money cannot resist the temptation to spend it on superfluities, when he has no ready money, is more likely to run in debt than to deny himself; and then what follows? You will be ashamed to see your creditor, ashamed to speak to him, and driven to make poor, pitiful, sneaking excuses, till you come by degrees to lose all principle, and sink into base, downright lying, as it has been well said, ‘ Lying rides on debt’s back:’

‘The second vice is lying, the first is running in debt;’ and again, ‘It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.’

“Poverty, brought on by extravagance, often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue. Very different this from honest poverty; a poor man, his wife, and family, may labour hard and fare hard, perhaps go to bed supperless, but when he rises, he feels that he owes no man any thing, and goes forth cheerfully to earn the daily bread in its day, happy to think that he is not burdened with the expenses of yesterday; and if he begins with one honest penny in his pocket, he feels himself a little prince, compared with that man, who, for past gratifications, is suffering nightly disturbances and daily apprehensions. The way to be rich and respectable is, to ‘let industry make a purse, and frugality find strings to it; let the strings only be drawn as frugality dictates; and there will always be found a useful penny at the bottom.’

“The prosperous young tradesman is generally one whom his customers find at home; if a customer calls again and again, without seeing the master, it is likely he will seek elsewhere. Many a good order has been lost, for want of the master being in the way, to make hay while the sun shines; ‘As a bird that wanders from her nest, so is a man that wanders from his place.’ All his plans are likely to be defeated, and the whole to issue in a failure.

“Whatever is amiss in your circumstances, do not indulge a restless, discontented spirit, and try to lay the blame any where but on yourself; it is bad enough if you have brought yourself

to inconvenience, but if you can come to the conviction that this is the case, by all means cherish the conviction rather than stifle it, for after all it affords the best hope of mending matters. Surely you have more power to correct your own follies, than the follies of other people. Industry and patience can remedy almost any common grievance; but discontent and despair only increase them. 'The foolishness of man perverteth his way, and his heart fretteth against the Lord.' Instead of indulging this repining spirit, submit yourself; humble yourself under the mighty hand of God; acknowledge that you have deserved all you suffer, and much more. Resolve to act differently for the future, and beg of God to give you strength and grace to keep your resolutions. Let the fear of God rule in your heart: this will make you think well, and act well; and when you most need it and least expect it, God may raise you up a friend, or open to you a way of deliverance.

"Do not meddle with politics. I never knew a young tradesman either do good or get good, who was fond of political debates or sunday newspapers: 'Fear the Lord, and the king, and meddle not with them that are given to change.' 'Let God govern the world, and the king the nation, and mind your own business.'

"If you wish to prosper, you must be persevering as well as industrious. Be not discouraged if you do not at first enjoy as much success as you could desire, but try again and again, still humbly depending on the blessing of God; and sooner or later you will in some measure succeed, perhaps far beyond your present expectation. One great

man was encouraged to perseverance by observing a spider, which, in attempting to reach the beam on which to fix its web, failed twelve times, but succeeded the thirteenth. Another person, when forced to take shelter from the pursuit of his enemies, concealed himself in a ruined building, and remained there several hours. While meditating on his hopeless condition, he saw a little ant carrying up a high wall a grain of corn much larger than itself. He numbered the efforts made by this diligent little creature to accomplish its object : sixty-nine times the grain fell to the ground, but the seventieth time the ant successfully reached the top of the wall. The lesson thus imparted was never forgotten.

“ It is greatly to the honour of a young tradesman, instead of consuming all the gains of his industry, to lay by a portion for old age or sickness.

‘ Forage and want, save while you may,
No summer’s sun lasts a whole day.’

Lay up while young, and you will find it when you are old. A prudent care and forecast may be cherished, without yielding to a mercenary or distrustful spirit.

“ But with all your industry, perseverance, and good management, guard against worldly-mindedness. ‘ And seekest thou great things for thyself? seek them not.’ ‘ Labour not to be rich; cease from thine own wisdom. Wilt thou set thine heart upon that which is not? for riches certainly make themselves wings; they fly away as an eagle towards heaven.’ Money is only valuable for the good it will procure; in itself, it

is very mean, and unsatisfying, and uncertain, and riches unsanctified are a curse. 'They that will be rich, fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in perdition and destruction.' While labouring diligently, never forget the solemn question, 'What will it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?' In your pursuit of wealth, never be drawn to neglect *the one thing needful*, or to alienate time, especially sacred time, from the concerns of your soul. 'Prayer and provender hinder no journey.' Real success will never attend that cause on which the blessing of God is not sought; but the blessing of God is seen to rest in an especial manner on that house in which the worship of God is maintained, his sabbath sacredly observed, and his sanctuary frequented; while those who have been induced, for the sake of worldly gain, to slacken their attendance on religious duties, have generally fallen, both in property and enjoyment, instead of rising.

"Never forget your entire dependence on Providence. Though the advice here given is consistent with sound reason and sacred wisdom, 'Do not depend too much on your own industry, frugality, and prudence, though excellent things, for they may be blasted without the blessing of Heaven; and, therefore, seek that blessing humbly, and be not uncharitable to those who at present seem to want it, but comfort and help them.'

" 'Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain. It is vain for you to rise up early, to sit up late, to eat the

bread of carefulness.' Constantly remember the Lord thy God, for it is he who giveth thee power to get wealth, or who in wisdom withholds it. He it is who appoints thy straits or thy sufficiency. In either, his blessing alone can make truly rich and happy. The only security for a blessing, on either prosperity or adversity, is in being found among those 'for whom all things work together for good, even them that love God, and are the called according to his purpose.'

"Now the question is—whether all this good advice will be taken heed to, or whether it will be suffered to run off, like clear water from a duck's back? We can give counsel, but we cannot give conduct. 'One man can lead a horse to the water, but twenty cannot make him drink;' but remember, that 'they who will not be counselled cannot be helped,' and 'if you will not hear reason, she is likely to rap your knuckles.' 'Therefore, hear counsel, and receive instruction, that thou mayest be wise in thy latter end. Keep sound wisdom and discretion, so shall they be life to thy soul, and grace to thy neck; for the wise shall inherit glory, but shame shall be the promotion of fools.'"

CHAP. XXXIV.—HELPING ONE ANOTHER.

It was a remark of Mr. Sutton's, which I have often heard him address, both to fellow-servants, and to the members of a family in general, "Know your own places, but be always willing to help one another:" these two rules will do much to promote family order and harmony. "What is

every body's business is nobody's care." It is both the occasion and the excuse of neglect. Duty is often altogether neglected of which it may be said, "Most likely Jane has done it," or, "I dare say Richard will be home in time to do it," or, "I thought Betty had done it." For that reason it is desirable that every duty, however small, should be regularly assigned to Jane, or Richard, or Betty. But then, it is equally desirable, that a general feeling of good-will should be cherished among them; that each, having performed his or her own part, should be ready to render assistance to any one who may happen to be a little behind with theirs, and all should cheerfully join in making things comfortable when any extra work occurs, either through illness or visitors.

"I know a large family," said Mr. Sutton, "whose house is the seat of order and harmony, and this is how they manage. They keep no servant, but the industrious and judicious mother has brought up her children to a thorough knowledge of the management of domestic affairs in general. Each, also, has a particular department assigned, according to the particular turn discovered, and the least agreeable services are taken by each in turn. One daughter takes care of the pantry, and another of the bed-rooms; a third is chiefly employed in making up the clothes of the family; one superintends the laundry; and another the nursery and sick room. One son takes care of the garden, another manages the horse and other animals, and a third attends to the out-houses, the brewery and wine-making. But, though each knows and keeps his own department, each takes

pleasure in lending a helping hand to the other : thus all is managed without bustle, confusion, or altercation."

Mr. Sutton also related a story of a humorous old gentleman, who, hearing a dispute between two of the servants, inquired what was the matter? The housemaid replied, that, being very tired, she had asked the coachman to fetch her a pail of water from the well, which was at some little distance from the house; this he ill-naturedly and surlily refused. "Nay," said the master, "I could not have thought; John, that you could be so ungallant as to refuse to assist a female." John sulkily muttered, "that it was not his place to fetch water—he was not hired to do it." "True, true," replied the master, "I beg your pardon for supposing you would do any thing that you were not hired to do. Go directly, put the horses to, and bring the carriage to the door." In a few minutes the carriage was announced, when the master directed the housemaid to get in with her pail, and ordered John to drive her to the well as many times as she required. "Whenever," added Mr. Sutton, "you young people feel a grudging disposition, and unwillingness to render any little service that you were not expressly hired to perform, remember the old gentleman's humorous reproof, and remember; above all things, the precepts of the holy Book, which, if acted on, would prove the cure of all selfishness and ill-will, 'Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others. Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.'"

CHAP. XXXV.—CHANGING PLACES.

“THINK twice before you act once,” said Mr. Sutton to a journeyman, who talked of leaving his master for the sake of higher wages. “You may, perhaps, get higher wages for a few weeks, just while the run lasts, but how will it be all the year round? Besides, think how ungenerous it would be, in the busy time, to leave a master who has kept you employed when trade was dull?”

“When I was in business,” added Mr. Sutton, “I had many men in my employ, and was always desirous of keeping them in constant work, at such wages as would enable them to live. I never turned off hands at a time when work was dull, but found them employment in what I hoped afterwards to bring into use. I seldom had occasion to take on extra hands at a busy time, and I made it a rule *never* to take on a man who had once deliberately left my employ. If any one signified his intention of leaving, I generally advised him to sleep upon his resolution, and to remember that, if he once left, he would have no chance of being taken on again. By steadily maintaining this plan, I and my men came to understand each other; they were satisfied that moderate gains, all the year round, were, on the whole, preferable to an occasional flush and frequent destitution; they lost the restless desire of changing, and I had the pleasure of leaving in the employ of my sons, scores of men who had worked many years for their father, men who had maintained their families in decency, and who had most of them laid by a snug trifle for a rainy day.”

CHAP. XXXVI.—SUPERSTITION.

“Don’t put those hams in salt to-day, whatever you do,” said self-conceited Molly to old cook, who was preparing the ingredients for that purpose. “Why not?” asked the cook. “Because it is friday,” answered the silly girl, “and no good luck ever comes to any thing begun on a friday.”

“And are you really weak enough to believe that can have any thing to do with the matter?” asked Mrs. Sutton, who happened to be passing the pantry door at the moment.

“Every body knows that’s true, ma’am; at least all country people do. There is not a farmer’s wife round the country that would put hams in salt, or begin making cheeses on a friday. It is certain true that they never prosper.”

“And pray do you know the reason why Mrs. Thomson’s bacon was spoiled last autumn, which she was so very careful to put in salt on a saturday?”

“No, ma’am, I do not know.”

“Then I will tell you. It was because the weather was warm, and the meat was not salted early enough to preserve it. If it had been salted on the friday, it is very likely it would have proved good bacon, but it was sacrificed to the silly prejudice of not putting it in salt on a friday.

“Much in the same manner Mrs. Taylor suffered her baby to scratch and disfigure its face, because she had a notion that it is unlucky to cut the nails of a child under a year old. And Nanny Scott, the old washer-woman, is certain sure that

another death will happen this year in the family, because, when her sister-in-law was taken out to be buried, somebody shut the door before the corpse was underground, and so shut death into the house. Another neighbour expects a similar event, because a single raven flew over the house, and the cricket chirped on the hearth, and she saw a winding-sheet in the candle!

“My dear women,” continued Mrs. Sutton, “how can you be so silly as to imbitter your lives by such foolish superstition? It is very likely that death will enter the house within the year, for no doors nor bolts can keep it out, and it is very likely that you may be its victim. You have more reason to think so than any of your silly omens can give you.”

“Dear ma’am, what reason?” asked one of the women in terror.

“Because the bible tells that it is appointed to *all men* once to die, and warns us to be *always* ready, because we know not the day nor the hour when we shall be called.”

“But, ma’am, don’t you believe in any thing that is a token of death, or of good or ill luck?”

“In nothing whatever. There is no such thing as luck, either good or bad, for luck means chance, but every thing, great and small, is under the wise and gracious direction of God; nothing can happen without his permission, and He permits nothing but what, in his wonderful plans, He designs to work about for good. We are kept in ignorance of the particular events that are to befall us, in order to keep up in us a constant sense of our dependence on God, and a constant obedience to the directions of his word, by which alone we can

be prepared for the dispensations of his providence."

To one of the women, who worked in a paper-mill, Mrs. Sutton said, "Should you not think me very silly if I were to say, Some dirty rags were put into the mill, and by good luck they came out clean paper? You would say luck had nothing to do with it. It was the intention of the master to make those rags into paper, and every part of the mill was contrived for that very purpose; for he sets the different machines to work, and employs the various substances which he knows will bring about and effect the change he intends.

"Now, though I don't know much about paper-making, I know you employ different materials and different methods according to the different kinds of papers you want to produce. But suppose I were to say, 'A raven flew over the mill, and therefore I know the pulp in this tub will come out brown paper. The cat mewed for some meat, or purred over her kitten, and that is a sure sign that the pulp in this other vat will become white paper.' Well, the paper turns out white or brown, just as I had said, but should you not think me very silly indeed if I could for a moment suppose that the raven or the cat had any thing to do with making it so?"

"Very true, ma'am, it could have nothing to do with it; we know better than to think it could, but then we know all that is done to make the rags into paper, and to make the paper white or brown, as the master pleases." "Yes, my friend, and we know too, that every event, both great and small, is under the direction and control of God, and all are employed in effecting his

plans. Then as to our having a knowledge of any particular event beforehand, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to withhold such knowledge. It would only unfit us for our duty, and it is both vain and wicked to endeavour to obtain it, or for any one to pretend that they possess it. The bible tells us quite enough of futurity to teach us to prepare for it, as far as it rests with us to prepare. And as to the particular strength and assistance we shall need when any particular trial comes upon us, it is much safer and better for us to know that a God of infinite mercy is exactly acquainted with our circumstances and need, has all resources at his disposal, and will bestow upon his people, in answer to prayer, *what* and *when* is really best for them, according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus. We do so with our little children ; we give them food or medicine as we see necessary, and tell them to come to us when they are in want or in pain ; but we never think of telling them exactly what and when we intend to give them next, though we take care to provide such things as are necessary.

“ Had it been according to the will of God, and for our real good, that we should know every thing beforehand, we may depend upon it, the information would have been given us in God’s holy word, or gathered from general instruction and observation, as we find all kinds of knowledge are obtained that are worth possessing. It certainly would not have been left to creaking doors, and croaking ravens, and ill-made tallow candles.”

Mrs. Sutton then lent us an excellent little story about Tawney Rachel, showing the wickedness of those people who pretend to tell about the future,

and the folly of putting any faith in dreams, omens, and conjurers. I was mightily pleased with the whole story, and shall here copy a few of the concluding remarks.

“ Listen to me, your true friend, when I assure you that God never reveals to weak and wicked women, the designs of his providence which no human wisdom is able to foresee. To consult these false oracles, is not only foolish but sinful ; it is foolish, because they are themselves as ignorant as those whom they pretend to teach ; and it is sinful, because it is prying into that futurity which God in mercy, as well as in wisdom, hides from man. God indeed orders all things, but when you have a mind to do a foolish thing, do not fancy you are *fated* to do it ; this is tempting providence, not trusting God. It is indeed charging Him with folly ; prudence is his gift, and you obey him better when you make use of prudence, under the direction of prayer, than when you madly rush into ruin, and think you are only submitting to your fate. Never fancy you are compelled to undo yourself, or to rush upon your own destruction in compliance with any supposed fatality. Never believe that God conceals his will from a sober christian, who obeys his laws, and reveals it to a vagabond gipsey, who runs up and down breaking the laws both of God and man. King Saul never consulted the witch till he left off serving God ; the bible will direct us best ; conjurers are impostors ; and there are no days unlucky, but those which we make so by our vanity, folly, and sin.”

CHAP. XXXVII.—THE HOUSEKEEPER'S CHAPTER OF
SUNDRIES.

Cleanliness.—"Have your house clean, your dress clean, your body clean, and your mind clean."

"Let thy mind's sweetness have its operation
Upon thy person, clothes, and habitation."

And truly the connexion is much nearer than would appear at first sight; purity, commencing in the heart as the fountain, extends itself to every little rill of conduct and appearance.

"Cleanliness," says the proverb, "is next to godliness;" we will not dispute about the exact degree of relationship. Cleanliness ought never to be set up as a substitute for godliness; but it certainly is, or ought to be, a constant attendant upon godliness.

All physicians agree that cleanliness does much to preserve and to restore the health of the body; by frequent washings, the skin is kept clear from disease, and the circulations go on freely; by frequent change of bed-linen, the sleep is more refreshing, and general health and cheerfulness are promoted. Children, in particular, have their temper, as well as their health, affected by the cleanly or the negligent habits of those who nurse them; and it is not improbable that many a fretful, irritable temper through life, may be traced in the beginning to this very circumstance.

Clean skins, clean walls, and clean furniture, will do more to keep off infectious diseases than all the scents and perfumes in the druggist's shop.

A healthy air, like pure water, should be quite free from every kind of taste and smell.

To enter a close and dirty apartment is no less injurious than it is disgusting ; but thorough cleanliness is at once inviting to the eye and refreshing to the spirits.

Families who are thoroughly cleanly in their habits, generally enjoy more peace and contentment than those of an opposite description, and the unexpected entrance of a visitor produces no feeling of shame or irritation. Then, again, cleanly people are generally forecasting and prudent in other respects ; their furniture and clothes are carefully preserved, and so last longer. Time seems turned to a better account ; a cleanly person is never indolent. Neither is half the time occupied in cleaning, by persons who are habitually cleanly ; hence they have more time to devote to every other proper purpose, and in particular, more time to attend to the duties and enjoyments of religion. It is a very common excuse for neglecting public worship,—“ We have no decent clothes to appear in : ” this is not the plea of the cleanly ; however poor, they can always command a decent appearance, and are generally distinguished for their orderly attendance on public worship. Thus we make good the assertion, that cleanliness is the handmaid both of peace and godliness.

Keeping things to their proper uses.—The three well-known rules of domestic economy ought to be affixed in some conspicuous part of every kitchen and cottage, at least until they are transcribed into the memories and habits of the inhabitants :—

Do every thing in its proper time;
 Put every thing in its proper place;
 Keep every thing to its proper use.

It is a perpetual source of vexation in families, and a disgrace both to mistresses and servants, when household articles are either mislaid or injured, in consequence of having been used for improper purposes. A good table-knife hacked with cutting wood, instead of a saw or a chopper; the prongs of forks bent or broken, by having been made to do the work of a corkscrew; a dresser or table made to serve for a chopping board, and a chair for a pair of steps; a table-cloth cut by having been used as a knife-cloth, and a good cloak or blanket scorched by being made to serve as an ironing-blanket. Many such sights may be seen in slatternly families; and they generally indicate that the owners will one day be destitute of things for their use. While we are on this subject it may be as well to refer the reader back to the anecdote, p. 133, which serves to illustrate the evils resulting from a neglect of these maxims in more senses than one.

“Only for once,”—“It does not much signify,”—“This will do for a makeshift,”—“It is not worth while to fetch it,”—with the whole train of similar foolish apologies and excuses, should always be heard with suspicion and disgust; and where young people find themselves at all inclined to set up such excuses, they should immediately stand self-convicted of the beginning of mischief, and should at once resolve to do the thing properly, and to acquire a habit of so doing.

Kindness to animals.—In most families one or more domestic animals are kept: as they are

removed from their natural state, in which they could have supplied their own wants, and that for the use or gratification of man, they have a claim to be properly supplied and kindly treated. "A merciful man regards the life of his beast, but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."

Every domestic animal should be distinctly understood to be the charge of an individual; else there is great danger of its being forgotten or neglected, under the idea that another person has supplied it. The person who undertakes this charge, should have a regular time allotted for fulfilling it, and a regular place assigned, in which supplies are to be put as they accumulate; the fragments of the cookery, and of the table, for the poor dog and cat, and even the crumbs for the chickens or sparrows. Let nothing be wasted which can contribute to the happiness of any living thing; there is something delightful in a benevolence resembling that of the bountiful Creator, who provides for the meanest creatures of his power, and takes pleasure in their happiness.

Children should early be taught to be kind to dumb animals; encouraged to supply them with food and water; taught to know what food is suitable for them; and never, on any account, be allowed to torment them in sport.

Cleanliness is as conducive to the health and comfort of animals, as it is to the human species. Even those that bear the character of the dirtiest animals, thrive astonishingly better if kept thoroughly clean; and their being kept so, is essential to the health and comfort of those who live near them.

Borrowing.—"If you would borrow a thing

a second time, use it well and return it speedily the first." Avoid a habit of borrowing; remember, "the borrower is servant to the lender." The proverb runs, "He that goes a-borrowing, goes a-sorrowing;" and so, indeed, does he who lends to some people. They are only concerned for their own immediate convenience, and have no due regard to their neighbour's property. They will even forget that the article does not belong to them, or imagine that it was returned long ago, and will feel offended when the owner applies for it. This is very frequently the case with respect to books, the benefit of which a benevolent man would wish to extend to his friends; but is often, by repeated losses, discouraged and deterred in his kind intentions.

In household affairs, people should take care to have their own articles kept in good repair and fit for use, that they may not often be compelled to trouble their neighbours. If any article is borrowed, special care should be impressed on the minds of all concerned, to remember that it is borrowed, to preserve it from injury, and to return it to the owner as soon as done with.

It is wise to have a separate place, in which to put borrowed articles, especially borrowed books; lest being put among others, the circumstance of their being borrowed should be forgotten, the lender injured, and the borrower disgraced.

Vessels used in cookery.—Every housekeeper should be aware that some kinds of vessels, used for kitchen purposes, render the food dressed in them unwholesome; but frequent accidents have occurred through the ignorance or thoughtlessness of cooks.

Copper is generally used for tea-kettles and saucepans, on account of its appearance and durability; and, for the former purpose, there is no objection; but then it should be understood that any *greasy, salt, or acid* substances, permitted to remain in them, produce a green scum, called verdigrease, which is highly poisonous. To avoid this danger, observe:—

1. To keep every copper saucepan well tinned: at the same time do not depend on this. However well tinned, copper will affect the food if it be suffered to remain in the vessel.

2. Do not suffer any thing to remain in the vessel a moment after the process of boiling has ceased. It is when the liquid begins to chill, or even to coddle slowly, that the mischief begins to arise.

3. As soon as the food is poured out, let the saucepan be filled with cold water, and so remain until it is convenient to clean it. In cleaning it, be very attentive to see that every part of the vessel is thoroughly cleaned, and then immediately dried by the fire before putting away.

In order to preserve a very bright green colour some cooks are rash (I might say wicked) enough to boil a halfpenny with greens or pickles. This may answer the end proposed; but it renders the articles so dressed highly pernicious. In boiling greens, peas, brocoli, cauliflowers, &c., every good end may be answered by attention to the following particulars.

Have a large saucepan of common tin, which will boil very quickly. Rain or river-water, if very fresh and clean, is preferable to pump-water. Let the water boil just at the moment it is wanted.

If it has boiled several minutes before the vegetables are put in, or if it has boiled and stood on the hob, and has to be boiled up again, the vegetables will be discoloured. The moment the water boils, put in the vegetables, with a table-spoonful of common salt, or a tea-spoonful of salt of wormwood; put the lid on instantly, and make them boil up very fast. When they do so, *but not before*, remove the lid, and put it on no more. Keep them fast boiling. When done, they will sink. Take them out and drain the water from them, and their colour will be found as bright a green as if the most injurious expedients had been used to secure it. *Lead* is still more pernicious than copper. Many people are not aware that the glazing of white or coloured earthenware is a preparation of lead, which is easily acted on by acids of every kind, and by salt and sugar in a liquid state. Hence the common white jars are improper for either pickles or preserved fruit. For the same reason, glazed red pans are improper for salting meat. Unglazed stoneware, commonly called Nottingham or Welsh ware, is the best for pickle jars. Glass also is very proper, either for pickles or preserved fruit; and, for salting meat, there is a kind of stoneware, smoothed inside and out, but not glazed with any substance that salt will act upon.

Charcoal is sometimes used in cooking, or for airing rooms. It is generally burnt in a stove, or a chafing-dish. This is very pernicious, unless there is a free current of air, as the fumes of the burning charcoal occasion violent head-aches and faintness, and will sometimes instantaneously deprive a person of consciousness and of the power

of breathing ; and, if the person be not instantly removed into the fresh air, life will probably be destroyed.

Charcoal, however, may be safely and beneficially used for the purpose of preserving meat from putrefaction. A few small bits of charcoal laid over meat or game, that is required to be kept a considerable time, will preserve it from taint, or if boiled with meat that has a little gone by, will effectually remove both the unpleasant flavour and injurious property.

Boiling Potatoes.—This valuable root is now an article of daily consumption in almost every family, from the highest to the lowest, and yet many even professed cooks have never acquired the art of dressing it properly. Nothing is more unwholesome than an ill-boiled potatoe, especially to the delicate stomachs of children and invalids.

The people in Ireland and Lancashire pay great attention to the manner of boiling potatoes, and have brought it to great perfection, as will be found by trying the following method.

The potatoes should be as much as possible of a size, the large and small ones boiled separately. Let them be washed clean, just before boiling, but neither scraped nor peeled ; the saucepan in which they are boiled should be large enough to leave an inch or two above the top of the potatoes. Set them on in cold water, not quite enough to cover them, as they produce a considerable quantity of fluid themselves. When they boil, throw in a little cold water to check the boiling, and a spoonful of salt, or a teacupful of brine in which meat has been salted. If the potatoes are large, it will be necessary thus to

check them with cold water two or three times as they come to boil, otherwise the outsides will break, while the inside is not half done. When boiled enough, pour off the water, and again set the vessel over the fire for a short time, that all the moisture may be carried off by steam, and the potatoes remain perfectly dry; they will then be mealy and wholesome.

Late in the season, when potatoes become specky, it is better to pare them before boiling; some persons do this all the year round. When sufficiently boiled, the water must be poured off, and the saucepan again set over the fire, and frequently shaken, till the remaining moisture has entirely evaporated.

Potatoes should never be boiled with meat, or in liquor which is to make soup or broth; as the watery juice which boils out of them is very injurious, and renders the liquor unwholesome in which they have been boiled.

Coal-balls.—Fuel is a very expensive article in all families, and yet it is essential to health and comfort to have a sufficiency of it. Many persons may be glad of a hint by which a little may be made to go a great way.

Take one part of mud, and two parts of small coal; mix them well together, and make them up into round balls, about the size of a turnip. They burn best on the hearth without any grate. First light a few cinders, and when they begin to burn, pile the coal-balls upon them, making every layer narrower and narrower, till they rise to a point at the back of the chimney. Then plaster over the outside with the mixture the balls are made of; with the poker, make a hole in the front, and

another at top, by way of vent. They will then burn well, throw out a strong heat, and last many hours.

Sunday dinners that keep nobody at home.—Many people like to have a hot dinner on sunday, perhaps the only day in the week when all the family sit down together, and yet they do not wish to detain any person from public worship to dress it, nor yet to employ a baker to do it; by which, though forty or fifty families may be accommodated by one or two people, that one or two are injuriously detained from public worship, and employed in a manner unsuitable to the day. The guilt must rest somewhere, whether with the baker, who does it for the sake of gain, or the families who employ him, for the sake of self-indulgence. By good management it may be provided against. Several dishes may be so prepared the day previous, as to require nothing more than boiling up on the sunday morning, and then banking up the fire, so that it will keep the vessel boiling while the family are gone to public worship. A little experience will soon give the habit of regulating a fire, so that it shall be neither too fierce nor too dull; and the dinner will be found as well cooked as if some one had been standing by the whole morning to watch it.

A pudding of beef-steaks or other meat, in a light crust, made with either suet, dripping, or lard, may be put in the bason, and tied up on saturday; one egg will bind the crust and prevent its breaking.

Stewed meat may be partly done the day before, and set on the hob to finish.

A boiled leg or neck of mutton will take about

the time to cook that people are usually absent at public worship.

Mutton-broth will take about the same time ; the barley or rice, onions and turnips, may be put in as soon as it boils, which should be before it is left.

A suet-pudding is all the better for long boiling, so is a currant-pudding, and both are improved by being made the day before. They are much lighter made with water than with milk. This is also preferable in hot weather, as more likely to keep.

These hints will not be despised either by christian mistresses or christian servants, on whom it is incumbent that the houses in which they preside or serve, should be models of good management to observers, and of comfort to the inmates. It is no small part of christian duty to make all connected with us as comfortable as our means and circumstances will admit. " If a christian," said Mr. Newton, " is but a shoe-black, he ought to be the best in the parish."

CHAP. XXXVIII.- REVERENCE TO THE AGED.

MR. SUTTON was once passing through the churchyard, one path of which ran along a row of alms-houses, and happened to see a poor feeble old woman let her stick fall, and stand a moment in perplexity, not knowing whether she dared stoop to pick it up, or attempt to reach her alms-house without it. Just by the spot where the accident happened, a group of boys were playing at marbles ; some of them took no notice, others

rudely mocked the poor old woman's distress; but one kind-hearted lad threw down his marbles, ran to her assistance, and helped her into her house. She thanked him, and said, "God Almighty's blessing be upon you for your kindness to a poor old woman!" Mr. Sutton saw and heard the whole, and made inquiry after the lad; in whom he felt deeply interested. He found that he was already in the Sunday school, and in all probability had there learnt the scriptures that inculcate reverence to the aged. Mr. Sutton from that time had him instructed in writing and accounts at an evening school; when old enough, assisted in apprenticing him, and in course of time had the satisfaction of seeing him a respectable and flourishing tradesman.

I recollect his mentioning the circumstance to Mrs. Sutton as soon as he came home; and he then said he thought that boy discovered the rudiments of a good character, and that he should be greatly disappointed if he did not turn out one whom it would be a credit and satisfaction to have put forward in life: after years fully proved that his opinion was correct. This, and some other circumstances, led to Mr. and Mrs. Sutton's making many remarks on the subject, which deeply impressed my mind, and which I have endeavoured to preserve.

"The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found" in the way of righteousness." "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honour the face of the old man, and fear before the Lord thy God." Such are the express precepts of scripture. So reasonable in itself, and so clearly commanded by God, is reverence from the young

to the aged, that, it may be fairly said, the young person who fails in so obvious a duty is a stranger to the fear of God, and destitute of those dispositions which alone can render youth amiable, manhood virtuous, and old age honourable.

Honour the aged, because God has put an especial honour upon old age; and to treat old people with respect, to study their comfort and credit, and tenderly to soothe their infirmities, is an act of obedience to God.

Honour the aged, because they have generally a claim on your gratitude. Perhaps some feeble, decrepid old person, whom the thoughtless youth may be inclined to ridicule and despise, has, in days that are past, nurtured his infancy, or rescued his heedless steps from danger, or administered a medicine that was the means of saving his life, or in some way or other been instrumental in giving him a good education, or introducing him to some advantage in society which he now enjoys.

Honour the aged, because the time was when they were as blooming, and lively, and active as yourselves; and if you live to old age, you will probably be as feeble and decrepid as they; and then, how can you expect sympathy, kindness, and respect, if in your youth you have not shown them to others?

Honour the aged, because outward infirmities do not necessarily enfeeble the mind, and much valuable instruction may often be derived from persons labouring under the weakness and sufferings of age. "Days should speak, and multitude of years should teach wisdom." "Ask now thy father, and he will show thee; thine elders, and they shall teach thee." Young people might find

it greatly to their advantage to listen to the experience of the aged, and to treasure up and improve their observations; to ask, and to attend to their counsels, rather than to follow the dictates of their own ignorance and self-conceit. But it is only a respectful, soothing deportment on the part of the young, that can invite the aged to bring forth the rich stores of their experience. Wise is the youth who never suffers such an opportunity to pass unimproved.

Honour the aged, because a disposition in youth to give due honour to age, is one of the fairest indications of general excellence of character; and a particular blessing is often seen to rest upon those who have treated the aged with conscientious respect. On the other hand, the youth who can despise and ridicule the aged, gives sad evidence of a generally vicious and depraved disposition. He often becomes a tyrant in his family, a quarrelsome neighbour, a despiser of religion, perhaps a murderer! And many instances are on record, (besides that of the children of Bethel who mocked the prophet Elisha,) in which the Divine displeasure has evidently rested on those who refused the honour due to old age.

CHAP. XXXIX.—JESTING, FOOLISH SPORTS, AND
FOOL-HARDINESS.

It is a considerable attainment, always to preserve seriousness without gloom, and cheerfulness without levity. I never knew a more cheerful family than that of Mr. Sutton. Parents, and children, and servants, all had a happy expression

of countenance, all tried to make each other happy; all, I believe, had consciences void of offence both towards God and man; and as they felt really happy, they always appeared really cheerful; but levity and folly they could not endure; light, foolish jests were never heard, either in their parlour or kitchen. I have heard there many remarks on the subject, the truth of which I have seen exemplified in many other families, though not in theirs; and have observed, that families where a spirit of jesting is indulged, though they are sometimes very merry, are at other times very gloomy, and generally very contentious. Their conduct and temper reminds one of the saying of Solomon, "The laughter of fools is like the crackling of thorns under a pot,"—a great blaze and soon over; and often "in the midst of laughter the heart is in heaviness."

How strikingly the apostle cautions us against "foolish talking and jesting, which are not convenient." Indeed they are not; and it may be questioned which is greatest, the folly of jesting, or the mischief arising from it. A jester is a most contemptible or a most dangerous person; no one either respects or trusts him. He who delights in puns, scruples not to make himself the ape or the buffoon of a company. He who indulges a more pungent and malignant kind of evil-speaking, spares neither the feelings nor the character of others.

"Who, for the poor renown of being smart,
Would stick a dagger in a brother's heart."

Another poet has it,

"Laugh at the reputations she has torn,
And hold their dangling at arm's length in scorn"

The contemptible light in which jesters are held by all men of sound wisdom, is evident in many cautionary maxims left on record, such as, "Commit no business, no secret of importance, to a jester."—"Let not a fool play with you in the house, lest he play with you in the market."—"The joking of wits, like the play of puppies, often ends in snarling."—"He that makes himself the common jester of the company, has but just wit enough to be a fool."

The jester has seldom any reverence for sacred things; the sacred name of God, or some sentiment or precept of his holy word, is often perverted to give point to the strokes of his profane levity. "It may be wit to turn things sacred to ridicule, but it is wisdom to let them alone."—"Sin is too bad, and holiness too good to make sport of; the one demands repentance, and the other reverence."—"They are fools who mock either at sin or holiness."

It is a great pity that even religious people sometimes indulge themselves in repeating the puns or mistakes of others on the words of scripture, which are thus associated in the mind with improper and ludicrous ideas; and the sacred influence of the passage is entirely lost. Some ministers have declared themselves precluded from preaching on one or more very solemn and weighty passages of scripture, from being unable to divest them of some ludicrous association imprinted on the mind, perhaps in the days of youthful vanity and folly, or perhaps, which is still more to be lamented, presented more recently by some one who ought to have had enough of sacred wisdom to restrain this frivolous wit.

Not less foolish or injurious are those practical jests, which the young and thoughtless often practise on each other for mere sport. Many persons, as long as they live, never recover the effects of some sudden surprise or fright thus wantonly inflicted. Some now living, and once possessed of the finest faculties, fitting them to be the ornaments of society and great benefactors to mankind, have been thus reduced to a mere state of idiocy, and present an affecting wreck of former capabilities thus wantonly shattered and destroyed. Truly he is a "madman who casteth about firebrands, arrows, and death; so is the man who deceiveth his neighbour, and saith, Am I not in sport?"

Even in cases where neither death nor derangement result from such foolish jesting, it is often attended with consequences, which, though less serious, occasion real suffering and inconvenience through life. A child was terrified to silence, by a wicked servant assuring her that if ever she mentioned some misconduct which she had witnessed, the birds would fly down and peck her—(the hangings of the bed in which the child slept were of printed furniture, in which trees, fruits, and birds were introduced.) Young as the child was, she knew enough to be sure that this was impossible; yet an undefined terror possessed her mind, which seriously affected her health and endangered her life. She could never afterwards have a quiet night's rest in that bed, nor could she see a bird, either living or dead, without an agony of terror. Even in mature life, (though by no means of a timid disposition,) she suffers more at having to pass near half-a-dozen harmless barn-door fowls, than if they were really fierce and destructive

creatures of another species. More than once, in peculiar circumstances, her health, and even her life, has been endangered by this ungrounded and yet unconquerable apprehension.

Surely this ought to be a caution to those intrusted with the care of children, never to fill their minds with imaginary terrors; and to young people, in their moments of sport, never to venture on a play or a joke which may wound the feelings of a companion, and perhaps endanger his reason or his life.

This is a good place to caution young people against such sports as would endanger themselves, or such feats of strength as, if accomplished, can scarcely fail to injure the constitution. There is no true courage in fool-hardiness; and no person can trifle with his own safety and health without sin. Our health and strength are talents bestowed on us by God, which we are to employ for the purposes intended, and for which we must be accountable; but it is no part of a man's duty, nor at all to his credit, to display the strength of a horse, for mere idle boasting of what he can do. Let a man who possesses great bodily strength and courage carry them meekly and quietly on ordinary occasions; and when a real emergency arises, let him rush forward, regardless of labour and fearless of danger, to save the life of a fellow-creature. This is a cause worth his exertion, and will secure, as it deserves, the admiration, respect, and gratitude of others. But he who hazards his health, limbs, or life, for the mere idle boast of what he can do, is as deservedly despised, even by those whom he amuses; and were it not for the awful futurity awaiting him, others would be apt

to form an estimate similar to his own, of the worthlessness of that life which he so wantonly endangers.

One of our kings gave a fit rebuke to fool-hardiness. When a man, who had climbed to the top of Salisbury cathedral, presented a memorial to the king, hoping to be rewarded for his feat, the king immediately replied that he would grant him a patent for performing it—strictly forbidding all his other subjects to attempt the like on pain of death.

A sailor had often run by the mouth of a cannon at the moment of its firing. Many of his comrades had admired the feat, and laid wagers on his performing it; but others, more sober, entreated him to desist from so presumptuous an attempt, and even endeavoured to pull him back; but he persisted, and in an instant was blown to atoms—an affecting picture of those who, in spite of all the warnings of the word of God, and the remonstrances of pious friends, madly rush on in the ways of sin, and sport on the very edge of the pit of destruction. This is fool-hardiness indeed; for a puny worm of the earth to rush forward and contend with his Maker, and dare the Almighty to do his worst—to dance over the embers of sin and corruption, which one breath of Jehovah can kindle into everlasting burnings. “Who ever hardened himself against God and prospered?” “Oh that they were wise, that they would consider this!”—“He that, being often reprovèd, hardeneth his neck, shall be suddenly destroyed, and that without remedy.”—“Now consider this, ye that forget God, lest he tear you in pieces, and there be none to deliver.”

CHAP. XL.—ON GIVING CHARACTERS TO SERVANTS.

THIS was a point on which Mrs. Sutton was very particular. She had several times been imposed on herself, by the false kindness of mistresses, who, on parting with servants that were too bad to keep, thought it a point of good nature to give a favourable *misrepresentation* of their characters to mistresses who applied. On the other hand, she had known mistresses, whose homes were uncomfortable, and who could not retain good servants in their own employ, injure their characters, and endeavour to deprive them of other situations. “I must conscientiously act,” she would say, “according to the good old rule—‘Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,’ Matt. vii. 12. Now here are two parties whose interests I am equally bound to consider; I must serve *both* as I would wish to be served myself, and on no account injure one to serve the other. If I were seeking a servant, I should justly expect to be faithfully informed as to her honesty, sobriety, steadiness, regard to truth, cleanliness, and civility. I should not expect to find her faultless, for I am not so myself; nor should I desire her late mistress, with eagle-eyed keenness, to point out every little fault which might prejudice my mind against her, when perhaps she is endeavouring to cure herself of them; but I ought to be candidly informed of any thing that renders her unworthy of my confidence, and unfit to be admitted into my family. If I were a servant, seeking a place, I should wish my late mistress to say

every thing in my favour that truth and justice would warrant ; and though I should have no right to expect that she would conceal my real faults, I should certainly hope that any little occasional trespass, or irritation, might be kindly passed over, and that my character should be judged of according to its general tenor. These rules will correctly regulate my own conduct ; having them before my eyes, I shall see at once what I am bound to state, and what to suppress, or pass slightly over." I need scarcely observe, that such a line of conduct insured, as it deserved, the highest confidence. All the families in the neighbourhood were desirous of having a servant of Mrs. Sutton's recommendation ; and on the slightest report of a vacancy in her own family, all the girls in the village, who were disengaged, or likely to be, were eager in their applications to be admitted where it was a credit and comfort to live. All mistresses do not act thus. I remember a young woman being hired into a family. On application to her late mistress, a lady living in a high style of respectability, a most unexceptionable character was given. Whether the lady had suffered herself to be imposed upon by specious appearances, or whether she expressed what she did not believe, sheltering herself under a most perverted passage of scripture, " Charity shall cover a multitude of sins," the servant proved utterly unworthy of the testimonial she had received. The family, at the time of her entering it, was in a state of deep affliction ; the attention of the mother and mistress was confined for several months to the chamber of sickness, and the bed of death. - During all this time, the unprincipled girl

was committing daily depredations on property of every kind, and a system of deception was carried on to a fearful extent; the whole of which was not detected till after she left: enough, however, came to light to lead to her dismissal. When about to leave the house, she asked for the written character which had been received of her. "No," replied her mistress, "I dare not put in your power a testimonial which you have so grossly contradicted; and, for your own sake, I wish you may never send to me for a character; for, remember, *I dare not tell an untruth*, and those who receive a good character from me, *must* deserve it." Some months elapsed, when the lady received the following letter

RESPECTED FRIEND,

M. H. having hired herself into my service, with the assurance that she could obtain an unexceptionable character, directed me to apply to ——— of ——— from whom I have received a very satisfactory testimonial; but as she incidentally states, that nearly a year has elapsed since she left her service, and that she has since lived with thee, I am induced to seek thy confirmation, and would simply request to be satisfied on one particular—Does M. H. maintain a conscientious regard to truth? This is most indispensable, as she will necessarily have some access to *my* children—shouldst thou feel satisfied in *thine* being under the observance of her example?

Relying on thy candour in replying,
I am thine with esteem,

The reply was not less painful to the writer than fatal to the hopes of the subject, who wrote, or got some one to write for her, a letter reproaching her for taking away the character of a friendless girl who had nothing else to depend on for her livelihood. Unhappy girl! she should have considered *that* herself, and have maintained a character by which she might have insured a livelihood. Her character was not taken away from her by others, but thrown away by herself, and she was friendless only because she had forfeited all claim to friendship.

Another case occurred within my own knowledge, in which a servant, having acted in the most disgraceful manner possible, and being justly dismissed without a character, bade defiance to her mistress, and declared that she could get a character without her. A few weeks after it proved that she was settled in one of the first families in London; and how had she managed it? On quitting her place she had lodged a few days with an unprincipled but clever woman, who for a small consideration furnished her with a written recommendation, as a most valuable servant who had lived in her house. This deception *gained* the girl a situation, but it wanted something more to *keep* it. Character cannot be long maintained without conduct. Hers was soon detected: and on inquiry after the *lady* who had recommended this worthless girl, it was discovered that she was the keeper of a lodging-house for servants out of place, who made a practice of furnishing them with false characters. Her husband at the time was in prison for theft, and there she herself died not long afterwards.

One more circumstance I must mention, as

exemplifying the happy effects of candour in a transaction of this kind. A young woman who had long maintained a good character, was led aside into temptation and sin. Her mistress felt deeply grieved at her fall, and wished to make every possible effort to reclaim her, but she dared not run the fearful hazard of continuing her in her own service. She however kindly applied to a good old lady and gentleman, who had no family, and whose habits were so exact that a slight failing would be quickly perceived, and having candidly stated to them the true reason of H—'s dismissal, entreated them to give her a trial. Influenced solely by motives of christian charity they did so, keeping a strict watch over her conduct. The effort was successful. H— fully redeemed her character, and appeared to be truly penitent. She lived with her old master and mistress several years, proved a faithful, valuable servant, followed them both to the grave, and received such a testimonial in the will of her mistress as readily gained her an honourable admission to a new situation. There she lived till she married a worthy and pious man, and has herself long maintained an honourable christian profession.

CHAP. XLI.—CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM.

A CHRISTIAN ought never to be a noisy, disputing politician, but he ought to be a true patriot. Every man who shares the blessings and protection of a civilized country, ought to have its interests at heart; he is bound to pray for the peace and prosperity of the land he lives in; he is bound to

cultivate and exemplify that righteousness which exalts a nation, and to discountenance and weep over that sin which is a reproach to any people, and which, sooner or later, brings down the judgments of a righteous God. When the Lord was about to pour forth his dreadful judgments on the wicked Jews, the few truly pious and patriotic were thus distinguished: "And the Lord said, Go through the midst of the city, through the midst of Jerusalem, and set a mark upon the foreheads of the men that sigh and that cry for all the abominations that be done in the midst thereof."

Mr. Sutton often said that he reckoned my father a true patriot; my father was surprised at this, and said he thought it belonged only to great and learned men: "No," said Mr. Sutton, "that is quite a mistake; even a poor and unlearned man may be a support and honour to his country, while he guides his affairs with integrity and discretion; while, by his patient industry, he renders the natural produce of the land available to the supply of the community in general, as well as his own; while he rules well his own household, and trains up a family of good subjects to the state; and while he prays for kings and all that are in authority, that they may rule over men in the fear of the Lord, and that all the subjects of the land may lead quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty. Such a man is a true patriot, and has as loyal and patriotic an interest in 'his own hearth-stone,' 'his own vine and fig-tree,' as any noble lord in his splendid mansion and extensive estates. 'Better is the poor that walketh in his integrity, than he that is perverse in his ways, though he be rich.' Sometimes it is seen,

that ‘ though the rich man is wise in his own conceit, the poor that hath understanding searcheth him out.’ Solomon tells us that ‘ there was a little city, and few men within it, and there came a great king against the city and besieged it, and built great bulwarks against it: now there was found in it a poor wise man, and he, by his wisdom, delivered the city. Then said I, Wisdom is better than strength;’ and ‘ by a man of knowledge and understanding the state shall be prolonged.’

“ Remember, then, every one may be a true friend to his country—not by blustering about politics, and shouting at elections, but by acting well himself, and setting a good example to all around him. The best reform will be, when every one sets about, in earnest, to reform himself. ‘ When every one sweeps before his own door, we shall soon have a clean street;’ and when every man is what he ought to be, we shall have a whole nation fearing God and working righteousness; meanwhile, let every one look to himself, and do his part towards it.”

CHAP. XLII.—GOOD AND ILL REPORTS.

A good man's character is very dear to him—it ought to be so—he is commanded to follow those “ things that are of good report.” This is a point in which bad men are always ready to injure him. They hate their brother because his works are good and theirs are evil. His goodness reproves their badness, and therefore they cannot bear to have it appear that he is as good as he is. They

will not scruple to invent, or pervert and circulate stories to his prejudice; they will misrepresent facts, and malign his motives. This is very trying to the spirit of a man who desires so to live that he may adorn the doctrine of God, his Saviour, in all things; but "to do well, and yet to be ill-spoken of, is characteristic of the christian."

Several very worthy persons in our neighbourhood came to Mr. Sutton with troubles of this kind, and asked him what was the best course to pursue. He would generally reply, "Why, in nine cases out of ten, it is better to take no notice at all, but let malice run itself out of breath." A great philosopher, on being told that some had spoken ill of him, replied, "It matters not, I will endeavour so to live that nobody shall believe them." Malicious aspersions cast upon the character of a good man, will, in time, wear off, and his righteousness will appear as the light, and his judgment as the noon-day; indeed, the very attacks of malice may prove a benefit to the christian. Those who lay to his charge things that he knew not, may bring to his notice imperfections which he had not observed, and lead him to correct them. It has been prettily represented, that the christian goes through the world as with a rich silk garment, that glistens in the sun; but the spite and malice of men follow him, and cast dirt upon his garment, and then they call upon others to observe how it is bespattered. But he goes on his way, perhaps grieved at the injury he has sustained—perhaps unconscious of it—and, by-and-by, the dirt rolls off, one piece after another, and proves to have been nothing more than fuller's-earth; it cleanses the garment of some spots it

had contracted, and leaves no trace of the dirt that had been maliciously cast upon it.

It is a just observation, that as those who for every slight illness take powerful medicine, do rather injure than repair their health; so they, who for every trifle vindicate their character, do rather weaken it.

The best defence, against both oppression and malice, is a harmless life and a peaceful spirit. While we suffer in the way of well-doing, we need not plead our own cause, but commit it to Him who judgeth righteously—who will execute judgment for the oppressed, and bring to light every secret work of darkness.

We should, however, make it our concern to act prudently as well as harmlessly, and not provoke opposition by a rash and meddlesome spirit. Every man ought to be ashamed of suffering as a babbler, a mischief-maker, or a busy-body in other men's matters; but if he is assailed with unmerited opposition and unfounded malignity then he suffers as a christian, and let him glorify God in this behalf, and commit the keeping of his soul unto God in well-doing, as unto a merciful and faithful Creator.

CHAP. XLIII.—COMPANIONS AND SECRETS.

Our good friends laboured to impress the importance of prudence and caution in the choice of companions on young people, especially at their first going out into life. It is a generally received maxim, that "you may know a man by the company he keeps;" and if two are seen fa

miliarly to associate together, it is concluded, that the worst will corrupt the best, rather than the best reform the worst—for such is the natural tendency of corrupt human nature; therefore, take heed of being infected by the breath of a profane or a polluted heart. What good can you expect from bad company? If you are truly good, they will taunt or despise you; if you are unsettled, they will surely corrupt you.

We are not, however, to refuse all worldly dealings with ungodly men; for then, as the apostle says, we must needs go out of the world. But the christian's intercourse with such men should resemble that of "the physician in an infected apartment, or of a lawyer conversing with his client in a shower of rain;" neither will hesitate to discharge their duties; but, having done so, both will be glad to hasten on. The christian is not required to be either surly, uncharitable, or fanatical; on the contrary, he is commanded to be courteous to all men. In worldly matters he should act with worldly men as being a citizen of the world; though not worldly-minded, and always under the influence of christian principles; so that worldly men who deal with him shall be made to feel that they may trust him to the uttermost, but they dare not take liberties with him. As to his *chosen society*, he should say with the psalmist, "I am a companion of all them that fear thee, and of them that keep thy precepts." "I have not sat with vain persons, neither will I go in with dissemblers. I have hated the congregation of evil doers, and will not sit with the wicked. O Lord, gather not my soul with sinners, nor my life with bloody men!"

In all the conduct of consistent christians, that wisdom of the prudent which is profitable to direct will be manifested. Divine wisdom in the heart lays the best foundation for human prudence and profitable conversation.

In reference to social intercourse, the following maxims are worthy to be observed: "Beware of strangers, and behave with caution in mixed companies."

"Censure not persons nor principles before strangers, or in mixed company."

"Never listen or peep at doors or windows; never ask any one what he or she carries covered; never peep behind a curtain, nor look into other men's books or papers."

"Believe not all you hear, nor repeat all you believe."

"Suspect a tale-bearer, and a great talker—in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin, and he is not worthy of being trusted with thy secrets who is fond of entertaining thee with another man's."

"Tell not thy secrets to thy servant, lest he become thy master."

"Say little of persons whom thou canst neither commend without envy, nor censure without danger."

"Those who are eager to know a secret, are sure to be fond of telling it; therefore trust not any who press for thy confidence."

"Rather persuade thyself than thy friend to keep thy counsel; for how should another keep that secret which concerns him not, when thou canst not keep it thyself whom it does concern?"

"Impart not to thy friend such things as can-

not benefit him to know, but may prejudice thee if discovered. 'A fool uttereth all his mind, but a wise man keepeth it in till afterwards.'"

"Trust not him that flatters with his lips. Flatterers have generally some interest of their own to serve, as the eagle is said to lift up the tortoise, in order to get something by his fall."

"Know thyself, and then no flattery can deceive thee."

"Love thy friend with all his faults; thou art not perfect thyself, therefore expect no perfection in others."

"Respect both thyself and thy friend."

"Too much familiarity breeds contempt."

"Be not too eager in counselling others. Ill success sometimes attends good counsel, then the blame is laid to the adviser's charge, though the success attending good advice is seldom thanked for."

Seek the company of those who are capable of instructing you, especially in the things which relate to your soul or your calling, and improve every opportunity of converse with them to treasure up some piece of useful knowledge, some maxim or motive for prudence or spiritual improvement. It is a pity to look back on hours, or even minutes, spent in the society of wise and good men, without having derived some real profit from it. In all our intercourse with society, it should be our constant aim either to do good or to get good; but false modesty too often prevents the one, and self-conceit the other.

The sacred book of Proverbs abounds with precepts and cautions in the choice of companions, which the young should treasure up in their

memories and hearts. "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." "Go from the presence of a foolish man, when thou perceivest not in him the lips of knowledge." "He that followeth vain persons is void of understanding." "Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men; avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away." "Make no friendship with an angry man, and with a furious man thou shalt not go, lest thou learn of his ways, and get a snare to thy soul." "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise, but a companion of fools shall be destroyed."

CHAP. XLIV.—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TONGUE.

THIS comes in very near connexion with the last subject. Many maxims apply to both. It is a very common mistake of wicked men to say, "Our lips are our own; who is lord over us?" Even good people often fail in circumspection here, and speak as if they thought words were of very little consequence. But our Lord has taught us, that "for every idle word that men speak, they must give an account thereof in the day of judgment;" and the apostle James speaks of the government of the tongue as one of the highest and most difficult points of christian attainment, and an indispensable mark of the sincerity of our christian profession. "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body." "If any man seem to be religious, and bridled not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, that man's religion is vain."

There is great danger of sinning with the tongue, because the depravity of our own hearts inclines us to it. "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked;" and "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaks."

There is danger of sinning, because it is so very easy to do so. Some sins require time, preparation, exertion; and while all this is going on, a better thought may come in, and check the mischief; but the instant an improper thought or feeling enters the mind, what can be so easy as for the doors of the mouth to fly open, and give it utterance? Hence the too frequent apology, "I am sorry I said it—I meant no harm—it was but a hasty word—I spoke without a thought." "*Not quite,*" Mr. Sutton would have said, "for speaking is but thinking aloud; but the fact is, we should think twice before we speak once."

We are in danger also from the frequency of speech; that which we do but seldom, we are more apt to weigh well, and take pains to do properly, but we are obliged to speak many times every day of our lives, and it is a great wonder if we do not often speak amiss. To avoid this, it is wise not to speak without real occasion, for in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin. "God has given us two ears and but one tongue, as if to intimate that we should be twice as ready to hearken as to speak." "Let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak." "Life and death are in the power of the tongue, and they that love it shall eat the fruit thereof." "Seest thou a man hasty in his words, there is more hope of a fool than of him." "Even a fool, when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise, and he that shutteth his lips is

esteemed a man of understanding." The following are excellent maxims of wisdom in this particular: "There are times when we may and ought to say nothing, and there are times when we may and ought to say something; but there will never be a time when we should say all things." "We must never say any thing but the truth, nor must we say the truth at all times." "One often repents of saying too much, but seldom of saying too little." "Better say nothing than nothing to the purpose." "Great talkers discharge too thick to take good aim." "To one you find full of questions, it is better to make no answer at all." "Praise no man too liberally before his face, nor censure any man severely behind his back." "Say nothing to any one in a fury, for that is like putting to sea in a storm." "In times of joy and grief, set a special guard upon the tongue, for then you are most in danger of speaking imprudently." "Words spoken in meekness and wisdom, not from an angry spirit, are most searching to him to whom they are addressed, and most comfortable to him that speaks them."

"Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him; answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit." This paradox has been well explained; if I mistake not, it was master Sutton's tutor who gave him this explanation to write in his exercise-book, from which he was so kind as to copy it for me.

"The *fool* is one who does not make a proper use of his reason. When he speaks in the folly of *passion*, answer him not with like folly, but give 'a soft answer, which turneth away wrath.'

“ Answer not the folly of mere *talkativeness* with similar folly. Perpetual prating about nothing may often be put down by a dead silence. Answer not the folly of *unreasonableness*, *false argument*, or *prejudice*, by like folly ; but ‘ prove all things, and hold fast that which is good.’

“ Answer not the folly of *profaneness* by folly like his own, but by marked silence, or well-timed reproof. (The Rev. John Howe, walking in the park, met two gentlemen, who, in eager discourse, repeatedly uttered the awful word ‘ damn,’ to each other. Mr. Howe took off his hat, and, with much solemnity, said, ‘ Gentlemen, I pray God to save you both.’ ‘ A word spoken in season how good is it !’)

“ Answer not the folly of *malignity* with like folly. ‘ There is that which speaketh like the piercings of a sword ; but the tongue of the wise is as a healing medicine. In the mouth of the foolish there is a rod of pride, but the lips of the wise shall preserve them.’

“ Answer not the folly of *peevishness* according to its folly, but pity, forbear, and forgive ; and

‘ The tear that is wiped with a little address
May be followed, perhaps, with a smile.’

“ Answer not the folly of *captiousness* with similar folly. Be not displeased when you are contradicted ; above all, do not wait for an opportunity of contradicting in your turn, to pay off the supposed affront.

“ Answer not the folly of *flattery* according to itself, but turn to it a deaf ear, and a disgusted heart ; for he that flattereth his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet. Flattery cherishes pride, self-love, and self-ignorance.

“ But ‘ answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit : ’ that is, answer him so as to refute him on his own false principles, lest his being left without an answer, should lead him to suppose that his folly is unanswerable, and so confirm him in his mistake. Answer him, if he fancies himself right when he is clearly in the wrong, if possible to prevent him from deluding others.”

I remember hearing a sermon read, in which the laws of speech were thus laid down, by which our conversation should be governed.

“ The law of *prudence*.—This condemns idleness and folly ; for no one has a right to talk nonsense. It condemns, also, all that is impertinent and unsuited to the place, the company, and the season. ‘ A wise man’s heart discerneth both time and judgment.’ ‘ A word fitly spoken, O how good is it ! It is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.’ All ‘ foolish talking and jesting’ are forbidden by the apostle, while he enjoins, ‘ Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how to answer every man.’

“ The law of *purity*.—This forbids all ribaldry, and not only every thing that is grossly offensive, but all indecent allusions and insinuations, however artfully veiled : ‘ but fornication and all uncleanness, let it not be once named among you, as becometh saints.’

“ The law of *veracity*.—This condemns every thing spoken with a view to deceive, or spoken so as to occasion deception, which may be done by a *confusion* of circumstances ; by an *omission* of circumstances ; by an *addition* of circumstances.

Wherefore, putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbour, for we are members one of another.'

"The law of *kindness*.—This condemns all calumny and tale-bearing, the circulation of whatever may be injurious to the reputation of another. This requires that, if you *must* speak another's faults, you do it without aggravation; and that you do it, not with pleasure but with pain; and that, if you censure, you do it as a judge would pass sentence on his son. 'Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice.'

"The law of *utility*.—This requires that we should not scandalize another by any thing in our speech; but contribute to his benefit, by rendering our discourse instructive, or reproofing, or consolatory. 'Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good, to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace to the hearers.'

"The law of *piety*.—This requires that we should never take God's name in vain, never speak lightly of his word or worship, never charge him foolishly, never murmur under any of his dispensations. It requires that we extol his perfections and recommend his service."

The following remark is worth preserving and noticing. "A cause which has a strong tendency to destroy religious seriousness, and which almost always prevents its formation and growth in young minds, is levity in conversation upon subjects connected with religion." "Who is a wise man and endowed with knowledge among you? let him show out of a good conversation his works with meekness of wisdom."

CHAP. XLV.—READING.

“READING is an invaluable art. It is a key which can unlock all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge. It furnishes a pleasing employment and solace for the hour of solitude, and fits for appearing in society with advantage. It enables a man to avail himself of the knowledge and experience of others, with whom, but for reading, he would have had no medium of communication. It brings him into familiar acquaintance with whatever may concern his present or future well-being through time and eternity.

“But, like every other machine of vast power, there is a proportionate danger of its becoming the instrument of destruction. Books have been made subservient to the purposes of vice as well as of virtue—the vehicles of every thing that is polluting and profane; and the young cannot be too cautious in making their selection.

“A taste for reading is, in itself, desirable and commendable. It has been the means of keeping many a young man from imbibing a taste for the public-house, the ball-room, or the gaming-table. Every young man will do well to connect himself with some society by means of which he may be furnished with a judicious selection of profitable books. There are many subjects on which mines of pleasing and interesting information invite the research of the student, and which are now happily treated of in so simple and common-sense a manner, as to render them intelligible to persons of an ordinary education. Biography, history,

travels, geography, mechanics, natural and experimental philosophy, and general science, will afford a pleasing variety to every unperverted taste.

“But guard against the love of light, trifling reading. At best it wastes the time and enfeebles the mind, disqualifies it for the relish of more solid subjects, and, by giving a false and delusive colouring to the scenes of human life, excites unreasonable expectations, unfits for common duties, and produces discontent with the sober realities of life.

“The youth, or the head of a family, who is alive to the great interests of eternity, will devote a considerable portion of his leisure to the perusal of such books as have a direct tendency to promote his moral and spiritual improvement. Very far from considering religious books dull and insipid, he will esteem them most interesting and savoury; and, without excluding or despising works of general information, he will consider those connected with his spiritual interests as the most indispensable. Above all, the holy scriptures will be the book of his daily perusal. Whatever other book is consulted or dispensed with, this cannot be done without. It will be the man of his counsel, the light of his faith, the consolation of his spirit.”

The above remarks were made by Mr. Sutton at the formation of a reading society, or lending library, among the young men of the village. Mr. Sutton originated the plan, and was for many years the president of the society. There was a little opposition at first; but what good thing ever was begun that did not meet with some

opposition? One or two of the farmers were sadly afraid of making the people too learned, and that there would be none left who would be content to labour. The master of a circulating library opposed it, because he feared the new books recommended by Mr. Sutton would cut out his foolish novels and romances; and the publicans objected to it, when they found that the meetings of the society were to be held in the school-room, and not in a public-house. However, the plan succeeded and outlived all their opposition; together with sunday schools, in which Mr. Sutton and his whole family were actively engaged, I do think this reading society was highly beneficial in promoting the civilization and respectability of individuals, and the comfort of families. Indeed, I recollect several instances of young people in humble life so improving these means of instruction, that they have been instrumental in fitting them to fill very respectable stations in society; so they have found the truth of the old saying, that "learning is better than house and land."

The following remarks I have met with elsewhere.

"There are many books," said Mr. Newton, "which I cannot sit down to read; they are indeed good and sound, but, like half-pence, there goes a great quantity to a little amount. There are *silver* books, and a very few *golden* books; but I have one book worth more than all, called the BIBLE, and that is a book of *bank notes*."

To a man who knows the value of the word of God, it is nearer than his friends, dearer than his life, sweeter than his liberty, and pleasanter than his daily comforts.

Every man who prays, loves the scriptures ; for we speak to God in prayer, and He speaks to us in his word. Such a person reads the threatenings of God, and considers them as a call to him to repent. He reads the promises, and they call upon him to believe. He reads the commands, and feels himself sweetly called upon to obey ; and often he bursts into exclamations like those of the psalmist, “ How sweet are thy words to my taste ! yea, sweeter than honey to my mouth ; moreover, by them is thy servant warned, and in keeping of them there is great reward.” “ Thy statutes are my songs in the house of my pilgrimage.”

All arguments against the word of God are fallacies ; all conceits against the word are delusions ; all derision against the word is folly ; all opposition against the word is madness.

The bible is open to all ; but each should receive it as if addressed to himself alone ; let it speak to each in the words of Nathan to David, “ Thou art the man.”

This one book is worth all the books in the world beside. He who reads this book with attention, humility, prayer, and self-application, can never be ignorant of that which it chiefly concerns him to know. “ Therein are contained the words of eternal life. It has God for its author, salvation for its object, and truth, without mixture of error, for its matter.”

“ Holy Bible ! book divine,
Precious treasure ! thou art mine !
Mine, to tell me whence I came ;
Mine, to teach me what I am ;
Mine, to chide me when I rove ;
Mine, to show a Saviour's love ;

Mine thou art, to guide my feet ;
Mine, to judge, condemn, acquit
Mine, to comfort in distress,
If the Holy Spirit bless ;
Mine, to show by living faith
Man can triumph over death ;
Mine, to tell of joys to come,
And the rebel sinner's doom.
O, thou holy book divine,
Precious treasure ! thou art mine ! ”

CHAP. XLVI.—COMMON SENSE.

“COMMON sense,” as Mrs. Sutton used to say, “is a most valuable quality.” “The wisdom of the prudent is to understand his way ;” to see promptly what is the best thing to be done in the circumstances in which he is placed ; and what is the best way of setting about it. Of some people it may be justly said, they have every sense but common sense ; they can tell you about the stars, and write fine poetry, and make fine speeches, and draw fine pictures, and play fine music ; but, as to handling a spade, or a hammer, or a stocking-needle, they are as helpless as a babe or an idiot. They have scarcely an idea of the food they eat, or the clothes they wear ; nor do they know how, where, and by what means they are procured, and what they are made of ; but they depend altogether upon the skill, care, and industry of other people. And if they, like Robinson Crusoe, should be cast on an uninhabited island, though surrounded with the means of subsistence, they would perish for want of a notion how to bring them into use. They go through the world without opening their eyes to any of the common objects around them.

One of these learned men having had a hole cut in his study-door to admit a favourite cat, when the said cat brought him a kitten, deemed it necessary to send for a carpenter to cut a smaller hole, through which the kitten might pass; never once recollecting that the kitten could pass through the same hole as the cat.

Another, walking round a favourite meadow, about a mile in circumference, when he had gone three parts of the way looked at his watch, and, finding it was near dinner-time, thought he had not time to go quite round, but must hasten back as quickly as possible; thus making his walk a mile and a half instead of a mile! A poor day-labourer would have known better than to commit such a blunder. But “fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense.”

As every man knows that he cannot live long on earth, but will live in another and an unknown world for ever, it would be the part of common sense to be more concerned and more active in securing the interests of that long futurity, than those of this short and fleeting time. It is one sad proof of human depravity, that the generality of persons are “careful and troubled about many things” that concern their present interest, ease, and gratification, and disregard “the one thing needful,”—the interests of their souls, and their preparation for eternity. “O, that they were wise; that they understood this; that they would consider their latter end!” “What is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul, or be cast away?”

CHAP. XLVII.—POLITENESS.

SOME people are very fond of affecting a rude coarseness of manners, and despise politeness among friends, as though it were inconsistent with freedom and sincerity. I have often heard both Mr. and Mrs. Sutton speak of the desirableness of cultivating politeness in every family; not the foolish, unmeaning ceremony of the world, but a gentle, obliging demeanour towards all around us. In that family neither children nor servants were accustomed to treat each other with rudeness, any more than the parents with disrespect. “Politeness,” said Mrs. Sutton, “is not affection, but it is one of the outworks of it; like a wall or a hedge round a garden, which preserves it from being intrenched upon or trampled down.” True politeness is *benevolence in trifles*. Some people are naturally polite, and others naturally churlish, or rather selfish, for selfishness is the great enemy to politeness, as well as to generosity; and many persons, even in polished life, who make loud professions of benevolence and attachment to their friends, are yet too selfish to deny themselves some trifling gratification, though at the expense and inconvenience of a whole party. On the other hand, some, even among the rustic classes of society, discover much native politeness.

One mark of true politeness is, that it never seeks to obtrude itself on the notice of those whom it accommodates; but rather conceals than displays the personal sacrifice at which it promotes their pleasure. It is noiseless in conferring a kindness, and is never known to recall the at-

tention of others to it ; but seems to forget, or rather actually forgets, acts of kindness, which are no strange things, but perfectly habitual to it.

Another branch of genuine politeness is, not to bring forward a subject of conversation which is not understood by the party in general, by which they cannot be really benefited, or in which they cannot harmoniously unite.

Another feature is, that true politeness, without compromising any thing that duty or fidelity requires to be brought forward, observes proper times and seasons for saying and doing things. Every thing is beautiful in its season, nothing is beautiful out of it ; “ As vinegar to nitre, so is he that singeth songs to him that is of an heavy heart.” So is he that rudely reminds the fallen of past greatness ; that treats a superior with insolence ; an inferior with contempt ; an equal with unkindness ; that ostentatiously overburdens gratitude, by heaping upon it favours that it is unable to repay ; or that pains the generous and delicate mind, by compelling it to decline giving that which it is unable to bestow.

Politeness may even be regarded as a christian virtue ; our Lord and his apostles both practised and inculcated it ; we are repeatedly admonished to be kind, patient, gentle to all men, pitiful and courteous. Among other instances that might be given, the Epistle of Paul to Philemon discovers, in every sentence, the very essence of politeness. I remember hearing an excellent minister say, that he had no doubt but that St. Paul was truly a gentleman as well as an apostle. The whole character of the Saviour presents us a living and perfect model

"My dear Redeemer and my Lord,
I read my duty in thy word;
But in thy life the law appears
Drawn out in living characters.
Be thou my pattern—make me bear
More of thy gracious image here."

CHAP. XLVIII.—HELP AND PITY.

SOME people seem to make it their employment to go about from house to house, to find out the calamities of their neighbours; only to have the pleasure of carrying the news to the next house they go to. I once heard Mr. Sutton reproving one of these gossips. She had nearly talked herself out of breath, with "Shocking news, I hear! poor Mr. — is dead, and has left a large family without a shilling to help them; and Mrs. — has fallen down stairs, and broken her leg; I saw the doctor ride by, as I came along; and farmer —'s house has been burnt down; and Mrs. —'s eldest daughter has lost her place, at a minute's warning. Dear, dear, what troubles there are in the world; it really makes one's heart ache to hear of them."

"And pray," asked Mr. Sutton, "what have you done to help all these people in their distress?"

"Oh, sir, it is not in my power to help them."

"Indeed, I think you might find out some way of being useful to them; if you only spent, in rendering help, the very time that you squander in idle gossip about their misfortunes; which, I can't help thinking, seems to afford you a sort of pleasure. I will tell you a story: A traveller

passing over a miserable road, the wheel of his carriage stuck in a deep rut. He laboured with all his might to extricate it, but in vain; presently some one passing by said to him, 'You are in an awkward situation, sir, pray how did the accident happen?' Another came up, 'Dear, dear, what is the matter? Well, what a good thing your neck was not broken! but this road ought to be indicted; there are continually accidents of one kind or another.' A third addressed him, 'I'm really sorry to see you so much heated and fatigued, sir; I fear, too, your horse and carriage are injured. I am very sorry.'—'Come, then,' replied the unfortunate traveller, 'if you really are sorry, be so good as to put a shoulder to the wheel; a grain of help is worth a bushel of pity.' "

The idle and impertinent curiosity of some people, in the time of a neighbour's distress, is ill-concealed under professions of sympathy and pity, while, like the priest and the Levite in the parable, they only come to the place and look, and then pass by on the other side of the way. If sympathy and pity are really felt, let them lead to conduct like that of the good Samaritan, for our Lord says to each of us, "Go thou, and do likewise."

CHAP. XLIX.—MAXIMS AGAINST SIN.

THE maxims on sin, and on several other subjects that follow, I have gleaned as opportunity offered, partly from books, partly from the conversation of friends. I wish they may be remembered

by my children, and prove profitable to them in the hour of temptation.

“ It is the mischievous property of sin, that it not only puts the soul into hell, but puts hell into the soul.”

“ That should be our chief trouble, which is the cause of all the trouble in the world.”

“ Nothing worth having is got by sin. Nothing worth keeping is lost by holiness.”

“ 'Tis bad trading with sin and Satan, since we ourselves must pay for all at last.”

“ By suffering we may avoid sinning ; but we cannot by sinning avoid suffering.”

“ Fools make a mock at sin,” but “ it will be bitterness in the end.”

“ He that makes light of small sins, is in the ready way to fall into great ones.”

“ If we would not fall into things unlawful, we must not venture to the utmost bound of things lawful. To tread upon the edge of a precipice is dangerous, if not destructive.”

“ 'Tis folly for a person to do that now, which he must shortly undo by repentance, or be himself undone for ever.”

“ Carefully avoid those vices which most resemble virtue. They are a thousand times the most insnaring.” *Covetousness*, which looks very much like *prudent care*, is *idolatry* !

“ Never do evil that good may come thereby. That would be serving the devil that God may serve thee.”

In order to avoid sin—

1. Run not in the way of temptation.
2. Maintain a constant watch and fear of sin.
3. Beware of pride and presumption.

4. Avoid and abhor slothfulness.

5. Remember all strength and grace are in Christ. By faith and prayer look to him for them.

6. Continually seek the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit.

CHAP. L.—CONSCIENCE.

“**HEARKEN** to the warnings of conscience, if you would not feel its wounds.”

“**Stand** in awe of thine own conscience.”

“**When** no observers are present, be afraid of thyself. That which we are afraid to do before men, we should be afraid to think before God.”

“**Remember** there is a witness every where, and a book in which every action is recorded; and from which no record is ever blotted out, except by the precious blood of Christ.”

“**Conscience** is either a man's best friend, or his worst enemy.”

The only way to have peaceful slumbers, or pleasant dreams, is by preserving a good conscience.

The state of the conscience has an amazing influence both on bodily health and mental vigour. When the conscience is pure and peaceful, the health and spirits are in a great measure preserved; and in sickness the physician finds a powerful ally within to second all his endeavours. On the other hand, a disturbed conscience produces a burning brow, a restless, feverish state of spirits, and that which resists all the efforts of the healing art. “**It is of no use,**” said a miserable wretch to the physician who offered him

medicine, “doctors cannot reach a diseased conscience.”

It is a great mercy to have an *enlightened* conscience, that can discern between good and evil; a *tender* conscience, that shrinks from the touch of evil; a *wakeful* conscience, that perceives the approach of evil; a *peaceful* conscience, healed and cleansed by the blood of sprinkling; a *clear* conscience, void of offence, both towards God and man; a *sanctified* conscience, with which the Holy Spirit bears witness that we have in sincerity received the Lord Jesus Christ by faith; and that we are children of God, and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ.

CHAP. LI.—MAXIMS ON SELF-EXAMINATION.

“EXAMINE yourselves. What! know ye not your own selves?”

“Keep the heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.”

“In the morning consider what you have to do; and in the evening, what you have done.”

“Man, know thyself; all wisdom centres here.”

The following lines, by Dr. Watts, Mr. Sutton recommended all young people to commit to memory.

Evening Reflections.

“Let not soft slumber close your eyes
Before you’ve recollected thrice
The train of actions through the day:
Where have my feet chose out their way?
What have I learnt where’er I’ve been,
From all I’ve heard, from all I’ve seen?”

What know I more that's worth the knowing?
What have I done that's worth the doing?
What have I sought that I should shun?
What duties have I left undone?
Or into what new follies run?—
These self-inquiries are the road
That leads to virtue, peace, and God.”

Just as it is wise to keep clear accounts of our receipts and expenses, our debts and engagements, so it is wise constantly to examine and compare our hearts and conduct with the word of God; to see what duties have devolved upon us, and whether we have discharged them, or failed in them, and what means can be adopted to promote circumspection, diligence, and fidelity in future. These reviews, if faithfully entered into, will often be humbling and painful, but they will be no less profitable. The more we know of ourselves, the less we shall be inclined to rely on our own merits, or to trust our own strength; and the more earnestly we shall desire an interest in the perfect righteousness and all-sufficient atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the influences of his Holy Spirit to purify our souls, and to quicken and sustain us in the paths of holiness.

The practice of self-examination has been recommended and observed by good and wise men in all ages. It is a pleasure to add the testimony of our present sovereign, King William the Fourth. He lately said, that when a midshipman in the British navy, he was obliged to keep a log-book fairly written; and thus, he said, he acquired a habit, which he had found of the greatest benefit through life, that of recording the occurrences of the day, and submitting his actions to the scrutiny of self-examination

CHAP. LII.—SAYINGS ON REPENTANCE.

“WHILE we live in a sinful world, and carry about with us a body of sin and death, repentance must be the work of every day.”

“We brought sin enough into the world to be humbled for all our lives, though we had never actually sinned; and we sin enough every day to sorrow for it, though we had brought none into the world.”

“If repentance on earth be bitter, what will be remorse in hell?”

“He that covereth his sins shall not prosper, but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy.”

“Repentance is a plank thrown out after shipwreck: he that neglects it sinks inevitably.”

“Worldly joy ends in sorrow, spiritual sorrow ends in joy.”

“Let none defer repentance till another day: He that hath promised pardon on our repentance, hath not promised life till we repent.”

“If we put off repentance to another day, we have the sins of another day to repent of, and a day less to repent in.”

“Repentance begins in the humiliation of the heart, and ends in the reformation of the heart and of the life.”

“Repentance is the tear of love, dropping from the eye of faith, when it fixes on Christ crucified. ‘They shall look on Him whom they have pierced, and shall mourn.’”

“Sincere repentance is never too late, but late repentance is seldom sincere. The thief on the

cross repented and was pardoned in the last hour of his life ; but we do not know that he had ever before been favoured with a gospel call to repentance. If he had been frequently so called, and had refused to hearken, we have no reason to conclude that he would then have been called again. We have one such instance in scripture, that none might despair ; and but one, that none might presume."

CHAP. LIII.—THE AWFUL STATE OF A WICKED MAN.

"A WICKED man is like one that hangs over a deep pit by a slender cord, which he holds with one hand and is cutting with the other."

A gentleman much addicted to profane swearing accompanied a pious miner to see one of the mines in Cornwall. During his visit to the pit, he distressed his companion by many profane and abominable expressions ; and as they ascended together, finding it a long way, he flippantly said, "As it is so far down to your work, how far do you suppose it is to hell ?" The miner promptly replied, "I do not know how far it is to hell, sir, but I believe that if the rope by which we are drawn up should break, you would be there in one minute !"

CHAP. LIV.—SICKNESS, RECOVERY, DEATH.

IN times of general sickness, our good friends, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, were most active and kind

in ministering to the temporal and spiritual wants of their neighbours, and in endeavouring to lead them to a suitable improvement of the dispensations of Providence. To those in health they would say, "It is as great a mercy to be preserved in health as to be restored from sickness; but remember, now is the time to prepare for sickness and death. Hitherto the stroke has passed by you, but that is only to give you an opportunity to prepare for it. When God strikes your neighbour, he threatens you; when he wounds another, he warns you. Life is the time to prepare for death, and health to prepare for sickness. Delay not preparations for death till you are stretched in agony or insensibility on a dying bed. *Now* is the time to think about your soul, *then* you will have enough to do to bear the pains of the body. He that would reap comfort in sickness must sow it in health. It is in vain to defer the evil day, and put far from you the thoughts of dying; ready or unready, death will come, and there is no discharge in that warfare. Death will be most terrible to those who have not, in anticipation, died daily. None are the more likely to die for being prepared for it, nor will men's keeping it out of sight, and out of mind, keep it a single moment from their house or their persons."

There is nothing terrible in death but what our sins have made so; and even now, death has no terrors of which faith in Christ cannot strip it. The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law; but acquittal and victory may be obtained by faith in Christ Jesus our Lord. "We should think of death, not as if we were only thinking, but as if we were also dying, and not

rest satisfied with any thing short of that which would satisfy us, if we knew that this moment would be our last." "Let us familiarize death by meditation, and sweeten it by preparation." "It is the great business of life to prepare for death, and to lay hold on eternal life." "Death will introduce us to the judgment-seat of Christ: if death be our friend, and the Judge our friend, then we need not fear."

That man is in a miserable state to whom it is death to think of death, or to discourse of death. To put away the thoughts of death is no more peace and security to him, than the child shutting his eyes in a storm preserves him from the danger at which he is terrified. "Death often comes without a warning, but never without a warrant, and it is a warrant which brooks no delays in its execution." "When a saint dies he leaves all his bad behind and carries all his good away; but when a sinner dies he leaves all his good things behind him, and carries with him all his bad, a load which sinks him into the pit of everlasting perdition."

To those recovered from sickness, our faithful monitors would say, "'Sin no more, lest a worse thing come upon thee.' Remember, a respite is not a reprieve; and though in your late affliction you were nearer to death in your own apprehension than you are now, it is certain, in fact, that death was never so near you as at the present moment. Look back and reflect what it was that gave you the most pain and alarm on that bed of sickness, and avoid it, as you would avoid planting your dying pillow with thorns. A glimmering of eternity breaks in upon the sick

chamber, and shows the world and sin in their true light. Accustom yourself to think of them as you then thought, and suffer not yourself to be deceived by the false glare that too often rests upon them. The world is as vain and empty, and sin as ruinous and dreadful, as they appeared when death and eternity seemed just at hand. Your answered prayers and enjoyed mercies, now demand returns of gratitude and praise. The vows you made in sickness must now be fulfilled in holy obedience. ‘What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits? I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord. Because He hath heard my prayer and my supplication, therefore I will call upon Him as long as I live. I will pay unto the Lord my vows, which my lips have uttered and my mouth hath spoken when I was in trouble.’ ”

I shall now set down some of those comforting sayings which I have heard Mr. Sutton address to pious persons in prospect of death. “Death to a christian,” he would say, “is but putting off rags for robes—is but exchanging a dungeon for a palace.” “Sin has long been your greatest grief, but that period is very near at hand when

‘Sin, your worst enemy before,
Shall vex your eyes and ears no more,
Your inward foes shall all be slain,
Nor Satan break your peace again.’

Sin received its sentence of death in the death of Christ, but it does not receive its execution till the death of the christian.” “The great comfort of a believer on his death-bed is faith in Christ, hope in the promises, and interest in the covenant ;

by these, death is stripped of its terrors, and the glories of eternity brought full in view." "Your best friends are gone to heaven before you, or will soon follow after, and Christ is waiting to receive you, which is best of all."

That christian* was in a happy frame who said, "My Head is in heaven—my heart is in heaven; it is but a few more steps and I shall be there also." And another† who, on being asked how he found himself, answered, "Well and happy, and going home, as every honest man should do when his day's work is done; and I bless God I have a good home to go to."

There was nothing more grievous to our benevolent friend, than to see aged persons tottering over the grave and yet unmindful of eternity. "Oh!" he would say, "it is a dreadful sight to see old persons making more provision for life than preparation for death! what awful folly and madness, to prepare that which they cannot enjoy, and to neglect that which they cannot avoid! The steel being spent, the knife cannot cut—the sun being set, the day cannot tarry—and old age being come, life cannot long endure. It is the eleventh hour, and almost the last minute of that hour. The lamp is just flickering in the socket, and there is the whole work of a life to do, or the soul must be undone for ever."

I once heard the following conversation with an old man, who happened to call at Mr. Sutton's. "Well, my friend," said Mr. S. "you have had a long walk; pray how old are you?" "Seventy-three, sir, last birth-day." "And you are still

* The mother of Philip Henry.

† The Rev. Joseph Mead.

permitted to enjoy a comfortable degree of health and vigour." "Oh, yes, as well as ever I was in my life; *as likely to live fifty years as any body.*"—"My friend, do not deceive yourself with so very improbable an idea. It is very unlikely you should live fifty months; you have already been permitted to advance far beyond the ordinary boundaries of the life of man, and you ought to live in daily expectation of death, and in constant preparation for it. What is your hope for another world, if to-day should finish your existence in this?" "Time enough to think about that, sir, when death is a little nearer. I hope I sha'n't be cut off so quickly but what I shall have time to say, 'Lord, have mercy upon me!'"—"Alas! alas! and can you venture your immortal soul on such a vain, precarious foundation? If you really think you shall need mercy then, why do you not cry for mercy now, while the opportunity is afforded you? My soul trembles to think of your awful condition." "Don't disturb yourself about me," said the insensible old man; "you know every tub must stand upon its own bottom; and I dare say I shall do very well at last. - Good day to you, sir."

Mr. Sutton then turned to some young persons who happened to be present, and charged us to remember our Creator in the days of our youth, and not to deceive ourselves with the thought that old age must needs bring piety with it.

A very few weeks after this, I saw the old man's son with a crape hat-band, and learned that his father was dead, and there was every reason to fear that he died as he had lived, without God and without hope!

“ I am very poorly,” said another old man to Mr. Sutton; “ I have had another severe plunge since I saw you.” After detailing the particulars of his affliction, he added, “ I have been a great sufferer in my time. Have I not seen a great deal of affliction? Well, it is best to have it all here; it is to be hoped there will be no more of it hereafter.” “ But, what reasons have you, my friend, for indulging such a hope? The troubles and sorrows of this world have nothing to do with another, except so far as they produce a good or bad effect on those who are exercised by them.”—“ For my part, I have nothing to fear about another world; I have always led a good life: never followed any bad ways. I never cheated any body—never was spiteful;—I owe nobody any thing—I am sure to do well.”

“ Come, then, a still small whisper in your ear,
He has no hope who never had a fear;
And he that never doubted of his state,
He may perhaps—perhaps he may—too late.”

“ But, what have I to be afraid of?—Do you think I have been a wicked man?”

“ My dear friend, I have known you for many years to be an upright, kind-hearted neighbour, one who would feel pleasure in doing good to any one. Hence you have a claim on any one who has it in his power, or thinks he has, to do you good. This very feeling of respect and gratitude urges me to press upon you a serious examination into the grounds of your hope for eternity. For my own part, I know of no other hope than what the bible reveals; and though I have read my bible for many years, I never yet met with a passage that intimated, that merely avoiding to cheat

or injure his neighbour, would insure a man a place in heaven. Have you thought, my friend, of the relation in which you stand to God, and in what manner you have discharged your duty to him, as well as to your fellow-creatures?"

"Why, you know God Almighty is very merciful."

"True; He is infinitely merciful. For the very best of us, with all our good deeds and kind actions to our fellow-creatures, deserve at his hands nothing but wrath and destruction. It is of his tender love and mercy that he has sent his only-begotten Son into the world to die for guilty men and women, in order that mercy might be extended to all who humbly believe and accept this great salvation. But the blessed God is never merciful at the expense of his justice. He will never set aside the demands of his holy law, nor accept our poor, worthless doings as an atonement for our sins; nor will he acquit or save any but those who believe and obey the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. Pardon my freedom in entreating that you will read the holy scriptures, especially the gospels, and that you will earnestly pray for the Holy Spirit, to help you to understand their true meaning—that if you have been in error as to your state, and building your hopes for heaven on a false foundation, you may be convinced of your error while yet time and hope of amending it remains."

"Be so good as to examine the following passages, and seriously inquire what aspect they bear on your character and state. 'By the deeds of the law shall no man living be justified in His sight.' 'There is none righteous, no, not one:'

for all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God.' Rom. iii. 10, 20, 23. 'Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.' John iii. 3. 'God so loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.' 'He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life: and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him.' John iii. 16, 36. 'Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is no other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.' Acts iv. 12. 'Therefore thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation: he that believeth shall not make haste (or be *ashamed*, or be *disappointed*). Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding-place.' Isa. xxviii. 16, 17. 'Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near.' Isa. lv. 6. 'There is no God else beside me; a just God, and a Saviour: there is none beside me. Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth. Surely, shall one say, in the Lord have I righteousness and strength.' Isa. xlv. 21, 22, 24. 'Two men went up into the temple to pray; the one a pharisee, and the other a publican. The pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself: God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, extortioners, adulterers, unjust, or even as this publican: I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all that I possess. And the publican, standing afar off, would not

lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner. I tell you, that this man went down to his house justified rather than the other : for every one that exalteth himself shall be abased ; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.'" Luke xviii. 10—14.

CHAP. LV.—TRUE RICHES.

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MR. SUTTON used to tell us of a great nobleman in the north of England, who used to boast of his great riches ; on one occasion, he said to a gentleman who accompanied him in a walk : " These beautiful grounds, as far as your eye can reach, belong to me ; those majestic woods on the brow of the distant hills are mine ; those extensive and valuable mines belong to me ; yonder powerful steam-engine is employed by me in obtaining the produce of the mines ; and those ships, in conveying my wealth to other parts of the kingdom ; fire, water, earth, and air, all are tributary to me." " Well, my lord," replied the gentleman, " do you see yonder little hovel that seems but a speck in your estate ? there dwells a poor woman who can say more than all this, for she can say, ' Christ is mine.' In a very few years your lordship's possessions will be confined within the scanty limits of six feet by two ; but she will then have entered on a far nobler inheritance than your lordship now possesses—an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for her, who is now kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation."

The following sayings are worth remembering :

“ He is the richest man who desires no superfluities, and wants no necessities.”

“ To have a portion in the world is a mercy ; to have the world for our chief portion is a misery.”

“ Wealth is a common gift of God’s hand ; but wisdom to improve it, is a special grace from his heart.”

“ We put a price upon riches, but riches cannot put a price upon us. We must answer for them, but they cannot answer for us.”

“ The contented man has two heavens ; one here in his own bosom, another hereafter in Abraham’s bosom.”

“ There is no miss of the creature where there is a full enjoyment of the Creator, any more than of a candle when the sun shines at noon-day, or of a cistern when we have the fountain at command.”

CHAP. LVI.—CROSSES AND AFFLICTIONS.

“ No affliction for the present seems joyous, but grievous ;” and even good people are too apt to construe their afflictions into expressions of Divine displeasure against them, and to discourage themselves with the idea that they cannot be the children of God, or they should not be thus hardly dealt with. I remember hearing a conversation between Mr. Sutton and a good woman who had been exercised with a series of trials, both in worldly circumstances and family bereavements. It was something to the following effect :

Mr. S.—"Well, my friend, the Lord has chastened you sore, but he has not given you up to death."

Woman.—"Not quite to death, sir, but almost to despair. It is a bad sign that I should need to be so hardly dealt with; I must have a deal of wickedness in my heart. Indeed, I think no one can be so wicked as I; and now I begin to think that God has cast me off for ever."

Mr. S.—"It certainly is a bad sign that we need affliction, as it is a sign that we are sick when we need physic. But it is more hopeful to have medicine administered, however bitter, than to be left a prey to our spiritual diseases. It is a worse sign to be always without chastisement than to be often under chastisement; and, instead of fearing that God has cast you off, you have reason to be thankful for these merciful intimations that he designs your cure. An aged friend, only a few days before his death, related to me the following anecdote.—He was in a very prosperous line of business, and surrounded with domestic enjoyments. The venerable John Newton, who was his intimate friend, feared lest unmingled worldly prosperity should prove injurious to his spiritual interests, and called on him affectionately to warn him against its snares. Mr. Newton was requested to walk up-stairs, and there found his friend supporting his weeping wife, as they watched the dying struggles of a beloved child. The moment he entered the room, the good man lifted his hands and exclaimed, "Thank God! thank God! I find you are not forgotten! He *will* have your whole heart, and his grace can enable you to say, 'He *shall* have it.'" Afflictions are God's po-

tions, which we may sweeten by faith and prayer ; but we are too apt to make them bitter, by putting into God's cup the ill ingredients of our own impatience and unbelief."

Woman.—"That's too true, sir. I wish there was more submission in my heart, and then my troubles would be more easily borne ; but here I sit, day after day, thinking of what I have lost, and how I have been exercised ; and every day seems to bring some new trial, and it seems as if there were no end to sorrow."

Mr. S.—"Yet do not imagine that any strange thing has happened to you. The same afflictions are accomplished in your brethren, and it is no more than what you have been forewarned of. There are daily crosses as well as daily bread, and if we are enabled to take them up and bear them with the temper and spirit of true christians, we have reason to hope for the gracious assistance of our Lord in bearing our burden, and in making it a real blessing to us ; but as to the end of our burdens and sorrows, we are not to expect it till we lay down our burden and our life together."

Woman.—"I often think, sir, that I could have borne any other trial better than my own."

Mr. S.—"Yours is a very common mistake ; but these are true sayings, 'Your own clothes cannot be so well fitted to you as your own crosses.' 'It is a presumptuous child that would choose his own rod, and an unreasonable christian that would choose his own cross.' • A cross we must have, and those that are made in heaven best fit the saints' backs, while those that we make by our own folly and perverseness are the most galling and the least profitable."

Woman.—"True, sir; so I find it. The sorest of all my troubles come through the misconduct of an over-indulged child, whom I made my idol."

Mr. S.—"Ah! my friend, 'Whatever we make an idol of will be a cross to us, if we are God's children, and a curse to us if we are not.' But what a mercy it is, that though God makes our own backslidings to reprove us, and our folly to chastise us, he does not utterly take his mercy from us, not suffer his faithfulness to fail. Your great concern now should be, to humble yourself under the mighty hand of God, to take refuge in the mercy of Him who smites you, and to see that the end of these painful dispensations is answered in you. 'Though the hand of God may seem to be against you, his heart may be towards you;' and 'Afflictions are sent, not to drive you *from* God, but to draw you *to* him.' 'By afflictions God separates the soul he loves from the sin he hates.' Grieve not too much after outward losses; God never takes from his people any earthly enjoyment, but he gives them something as good or better in its room.' 'Whatever thou hast lost in the creature thou mayest find in God; and if these sorrows bring thee to cling more closely to Him, as thy comfort in life and thy portion in death, thou mayest say as a saint of old said, It is good for me that I have been afflicted.' 'Afflictions are rather promised than threatened to the people of God.' Afflictions make a large article in God's inventory of good things, and 'no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly.' How much mercy and consolation are contained in that declaration, 'As many as I love

I rebuke and chasten.' So far, then, from taking afflictions as evidences of the Divine displeasure, we should rather receive them as tokens of God's fatherly love. Instead of fearing that we are in the wrong road, because we find it rough and thorny, we should be encouraged by the assurance that the way to heaven is through much tribulation. Humility can draw out all the bitterness from the cup of sorrow, and faith can replace it with sweet consolation. Thus many a saint, besides the apostle, has found that 'as suffering abounds, consolations much more abound,' and has learned to 'glory in tribulation; knowing that tribulation works patience, and patience experience, and experience hope; and hope makes not ashamed, because the love of God is shed abroad in the heart by the power of the Holy Ghost.'"

Much more, in the same strain, the good man addressed to his afflicted friend, and marked down many precious passages of scripture for her to ponder over in solitude.

Before he left the room, he turned to me, then a blithesome lass who had never tasted sorrow, and said, "Remember, young woman, that your time of sorrow will come. Though you live many years, and rejoice in them all, yet remember the days of darkness, for they will be many. One great means to lessen troubles when they come, is to expect and think upon them before they come. Evils will come never the sooner for our being aware of them, but they will come the easier. 'Preparation to meet sorrow is labour well lost if it come not, and labour well bestowed if it come;' and how can we obtain preparation for

meeting affliction? By having the heart established in faith on the Lord Jesus. If our sins are pardoned, the sting of affliction, as well as of death, is taken away. If the friendship of God is secured, we shall never want support, comfort, or protection. If we have a portion in heaven, we may well bear all the losses, crosses, and trials of earth. If we are the children of God, all things will work together for our good; and 'our light afflictions, which are but for a moment, will work for us a far more exceeding, and an eternal weight of glory; while we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal.'"

Since that time, as the good old gentleman told me, I have seen many days of trouble; and his good sayings have often come into my mind and cheered me, especially those blessed portions of scripture which encourage us in the darkest seasons to put our trust in the mercy of God through Jesus Christ. It is among the uses of affliction, that it leads us to search the blessed volume for promises on which to rest our hope. I for one may well say, "Unless thy law had been my delights, I should then have perished in mine affliction."

"This was my comfort when I bore
Variety of grief,
It made me learn thy word the more,
And fly to that relief."

The following lines were repeated to a minister, by a poor and pious female, when her husband appeared to be dying, leaving her with nine children:—

Long have I viewed, long have I thought,
And trembling held this bitter draught,
But now resolved and firm I'll be,
Since 'tis prepared and mixed by Thee!

I'll trust my great Physician's skill,
What He prescribes can ne'er be ill;
No longer will I grieve or pine,
Thy pleasure 'tis, it shall be mine.

Thy medicine oft produces smart,
Thou woundest me in the tenderest part;
All that I prized below, is gone,
Yet Father, still, Thy will be done.

Since 'tis thy sentence I should part
With what is nearest to my heart,
My little all I here resign,
And lo, my heart itself is thine.

Take all, great God, I will not grieve,
But wish I still had more to give;
I hear thy voice, thou bid'st me quit
This favoured gourd—and I submit."

CHAP. LVII.—THE WIDOW AND THE FATHERLESS.

It is mentioned as one prominent feature of pure religion, and undefiled before God and the Father, "to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction;" and those who were so ready to every good work, were not backward in this particular.

I well remember when my dear father died, our kind, good friends came to see my poor mother, and Mrs. Sutton said to her, "This day, my friend, you become heiress to promises more numerous, full, and particular, than to any other state or condition mentioned in scripture; and from this day forward it will be your privilege to plead at the throne of grace: 'Lord, thou hast

seen fit to make me a widow, and these my children fatherless, and now, remember the word unto thy servant on which thou hast caused me to hope.' ”

This sentiment rested on the mind of my dear mother, and often roused her fortitude when she seemed ready to sink in overwhelming grief. And she, and those dependent on her, ever had reason to say that not one good thing failed them of all that the Lord had spoken. We had struggles, to be sure, and sometimes met with unkindness and oppression, but often friends and protectors were raised up, and sources of supply opened most unexpectedly and seasonably. We were all of us willing to work, and, under the blessing of God, our hands have been sufficient for us. Above all, the prayers of our parents were answered in our family being preserved in peace and love, and each of us, I trust, has been brought to love and serve the God in whom they trusted.

When we read a passage of scripture together, and any thing struck my mother as particularly suitable, she would often say, “Mark that place down, child, we may be glad to refer again to it ourselves: besides, there are many widows in Israel; and glad should I be to point out to another that which has brought comfort to my own mind.”

In this manner, I got a number of passages marked down under different particulars, applicable to the case of widows and fatherless children; such as these:

God has taken widows and fatherless children under his especial care and protection.-- “The Lord relieveth the fatherless and the widow,”

Psal. cxlvi. 9. "A Father of the fatherless, and a Judge of the widows, is God in his holy habitation," Psal. lxxviii. 5. "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me," Jer. xlix. 11. "The Lord will establish the border of the widow," Prov. xv. 25. "In thee the fatherless findeth mercy," Hos. xiv. 3. "Thou art the helper of the fatherless. Lord, thou hast heard the desire of the humble: thou wilt prepare their heart, thou wilt cause thine ear to hear: to judge the fatherless and the oppressed, that the man of the earth may no more oppress," Psal. x. 14, 17, 18. "Remove not the old landmarks, and enter not into the fields of the fatherless; for their Redeemer is mighty, and he shall plead their cause," Prov. xxiii. 10, 11.

Many of the laws given to God's ancient people, the Jews, express his tender concern for the widow and the fatherless. "Ye shall not afflict any widow, or fatherless child. If thou afflict them in any wise, and they cry at all unto me, I will surely hear their cry; and my wrath shall wax hot, and I will kill you with the sword; and your wives shall be widows, and your children fatherless," Exod. xxii. 22—24. "The Lord doth execute the judgment of the fatherless and the widow," Deut. x. 18. "And the fatherless and the widow, which are within thy gates, shall come, and shall eat and be satisfied, that the Lord thy God may bless thee in all the works of thine hand which thou doest," Deut. xiv. 29. "Thou shalt not pervert the judgment of the stranger, nor of the fatherless; nor take the widow's raiment to pledge. When thou cuttest down thine harvest in thy field, and hast forgot a sheaf in the field,

thou shalt not go again to fetch it : it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow ; that the Lord thy God may bless thee in all the work of thine hands," Deut. xxiv. 17, 19.

It is often mentioned in scripture as a good feature of character, to be kind and tender to the widow and the fatherless. Those who are so, are encouraged to pray for a blessing on their substance : " When thou hast made an end of tithing all the tithes of thine increase the third year, which is the year of tithing, and hast given it unto the Levite, the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow, that they may eat within thy gates, and be filled ; then thou shalt say before the Lord thy God, I have brought away the hallowed things out of mine house, and also have given them unto the Levite and the stranger, to the fatherless and to the widow, according to all thy commandments which thou hast commanded me ; I have not transgressed thy commandments, neither have I forgotten them. Look down from thy holy habitation, from heaven, and bless thy people Israel, and the land which thou hast given us, as thou swarest to our fathers," Deut. xxvi. 12, 13, 15.

Job, in the time of his affliction, was comforted by recollecting, that in the time of his prosperity he " delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he made the widow's heart to sing for joy," Job xxix. 12, 13. xxxi. 16, 17.

Such conduct is mentioned as an evidence of genuine piety : " Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the

fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world," James i. 27.

"Cease to do evil; learn to do well; relieve the oppressed; judge the fatherless; plead for the widow. Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord," Isa. i. 17, 18. "If any widow have children or nephews, let them learn first to show piety at home, and to requite their parents; for this is good and acceptable before God," 1 Tim. v. 4.

Cruelty, oppression, and even neglect of the widow and fatherless, are severely censured. In the description of the wicked it is said, "They drive away the ass of the fatherless, and take the widow's ox for a pledge: they do not good to the widow," Job xxiv. 3, 21. It is given as a mark of the grossest hypocrisy, "which devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers," Mark xii. 40. There is an awful curse against "him that perverteth the judgment of the stranger, fatherless, and widow: and all the people shall say, Amen," Deut. xxvii. 19. "And I will come near to you in judgment, and I will be a swift witness against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow, and the fatherless, and that turn away the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the Lord of hosts," Mal. iii. 5.

Widows are repeatedly mentioned with honour. "Honour widows that are widows indeed. Now she that is a widow indeed, and desolate, trusteth in God, and continueth in supplications and prayers night and day," 1 Tim. v. 3, 5.

Such a widow was the prophetess Anna, who departed not from the temple, but served God

with fastings and prayers night and day; and was there favoured with a sight of the infant Saviour. Luke ii. 37.

The poor widow's offering of two mites for the service of the sanctuary, was graciously accepted and acknowledged, above all the costly gifts of the rich and proud. Mark xii. 42.

It is very probable, though not certain, that the active and benevolent Dorcas was a widow, who cheered her own solitude by labouring for the good of others. Acts ix. 36—41.

We have also, in scripture, some remarkable appearances of Providence on behalf of widows. The prophet Elijah was sent to the widow of Zarephath, not only for his own sustenance during the famine, but also to multiply her scanty store for the sufficient supply of her household. He was also permitted to raise her only son to life. 1 Kings xvii.

The prophet Elisha was permitted to multiply the widow's oil, so as to supply her with the means of honourably discharging her husband's debt and supporting her children. 2 Kings iv. 1—7.

The widow of Nain weeping over the bier of her only son, experienced the compassion and sympathy of the Son of God. He said unto her, "Weep not;" and restored the young man to life. Luke vii. 11—15.

When expiring on the cross, our Lord provided for his widowed and destitute mother, an asylum in the house of his beloved disciple, John xix. 26, 27; and, to the present day, many widows and fatherless children can attest their experience of the compassion, faithfulness, and care of Him,

who will be known as the Father of the fatherless and the God of the widow.

CHAP. LVIII.—CHRISTIAN CONTENTMENT AND
CHEERFULNESS.

WE had in our village two old women, who lived next door to each other, and whose outward circumstances were in every respect as similar as possible; but their tempers and dispositions as complete a contrast. Jenny Moore was always complaining; Amy Scott was always contented and grateful. Mrs. Sutton was in the habit of looking in upon them occasionally. One conversation with each would serve as a picture of their general habit and temper.

Mrs. Sutton.—"Good morning, Mrs. Moore; I hope you are well this fine day."

Jenny.—"It is a fine day, to be sure; but 'tis piercing cold, and I am not well; very poorly, indeed, ma'am; hardly able to get about. I am always bad with the rheumatism."

Mrs. S.—"That is a trying pain. I suppose you are using means to remove it."

Jenny.—"No, not I; poor folks must bear their pains. It is not like gentlefolks, who can have proper advice, and things to make them comfortable."

Mrs. S.—"Shall I give you a ticket for the dispensary? You might then have medicines and attendance free of expense."

Jenny.—"Why, for the matter of that, I have got a turn; the rector gave me one last week; but I don't see that doctor's stuff does much good."

Besides, the doctor hardly ever calls on me, because I am a poor woman. He has been but once this week, though I have seen him go by twice a day to Mrs. Burroughs. But then she's a lady, and there's something to be got by going to her.'

Mrs. S.—"Mrs. Burroughs is ill of a fever, and requires constant attention, which a rheumatic complaint does not require. However, if you feel yourself neglected, I will call and speak to the doctor. He is a kind, humane man; and, I am sure, will be willing to pay you every proper attention, and do all in his power to relieve your pains."

Jenny.—"Thank you, ma'am; but it is of no use to speak to him; all he says is, I must persevere with the stuff he gave me, and wear plenty of flannel; but what's the use of telling poor folks that?"

Mrs. S.—"Have you no flannel, then?"

Jenny.—"Yes, I have got a piece of coarse flannel that was given me at the hall; but I have not had time to make it into a petticoat."

Mrs. S.—"And did you not receive a blanket, and some coals?"

Jenny.—"Yes, I got a few coals, and a small blanket; the large ones were given to those that have families, and I am sure they did not want them so bad as I did."

Mrs. S.—"I should think, where three or four persons have but one bed, they must want a larger blanket to cover them than you who sleep alone. Besides, those who give have a right to give as they think for the best; and you should be thankful for what you receive, instead of being discon-

tented that it is no more. Think how much worse off you might have been, if you had not received the blanket, and the flannel, and the coals, and the turn for the doctor. For all this you are indebted to the kindness of friends. I really think you have great cause of gratitude instead of complaint. Pray what is your income?"

Jenny.—"I have but three shillings a week to help myself, and the parish grumble at allowing me that."

Mrs. S.—"But you are able to earn a trifle at spinning and knitting?"

Jenny.—"Tis a trifle, indeed! women's work is always a dead penny; and now they've got these new-fangled machines, as I say, they have taken the bread out of poor people's mouths."

Mrs. S.—"No doubt, it must affect the poor in some respects; but then it is a general good, and even you share the benefit. You can get a gown, shift, petticoat, and pair of stockings, for as little money now as you would have paid formerly for a gown alone, before machinery came into such general use."

Jenny.—"Ah! it is seldom I have money to lay out in clothing; so it is little odds to me whether cheap or dear. 'Tis a hard matter to get a bit of bread to put in one's mouth; and as to butcher's meat, I scarcely ever buy any."

Mrs. S.—"I have often been pleased to see your son's little girl bringing you a plateful at dinner-time."

Jenny.—"Yes, he sends me a bit now and then; but he has a large family, and it is not always that they have got it themselves."

Mrs. S.—"It is pleasing to find that they have

the disposition to help you. You have also a steady, respectable daughter in service; I hope she is kind to you."

Jenny.—"Why, she pays my rent, to be sure; that is some help to me."

Mrs. S.—"A very great help indeed! and you have a convenient, comfortable cottage."

Jenny.—" 'Tis a miserable cold place; and smokes sadly when the wind sets one way."

Mrs. S.—"Your garden, too, must help you a little. I suppose you grow a few potatoes and cabbages for your own use, and have something to sell beside."

Jenny.—"I don't know how it is, but my crops generally fail, and the birds get at my fruit. What with one thing and another, I don't know that I am a bit better off than if I had no garden at all."

Mrs. S.—"You have got a nice bible here. What a blessed companion is that in our deepest solitude! Do you recollect the fourth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians?"

Jenny.—"I can't say that I do—my eyes are bad—I don't read much."

Mrs. S.—"Your little grand-daughter, who attends the sunday school, reads nicely, and would feel a pleasure in reading you a chapter or two every day."

Jenny.—"Yes, I dare say she would. She often offers to read, but it is not always that it suits me."

Mrs. S.—"I think you would find pleasure and profit in a constant perusal of the sacred volume. There is enough good news there, if we do, but take it home to ourselves, to make us

rich and happy, whatever our outward circumstances may be. Let me read you a few verses ; think them over, and pray that God may give you a contented spirit, and teach you, like his servant of old, in whatsoever state you are therewith to be content."

Mrs. Sutton felt almost disposed to leave this grumbling old woman without any other memorial of her visit ; but recollecting " our Father in heaven, who is kind to the evil and the unthankful," she presented her a trifle, and, taking her leave, called on Amy Scott, at the next door, when the following conversation took place :—

Mrs. S.—" Well, Amy, how are you ? I am sorry to see you tied up with the face-ache.

Amy.—" Thank you, ma'am, my face is much better than it has been ; and it is a great mercy to be able to get about at all ; last week I really was not able to work."

Mrs. S.—" Why did you not let me know ? I should have been glad to send you any thing you might be in want of."

Amy.—" Thank you, ma'am, I did not like to be troublesome ; besides, I really have not wanted for anything. A friend was so kind as to give me a turn for the doctor, and he gave me some stuff that has done me a deal of good."

Mrs. S.—" Was the doctor kind and attentive to you ?"

Amy.—" Oh yes, ma'am ; he could not have been more so if I had been a lady. While I could not get about he called on me every day ; and, since I have been better, he told me to fetch more medicine as long as I wanted it, and to let him know if I was not so well again. And he spoke

for me to the ladies at the hall, and got me such a nice gift—a good piece of flannel to make me a petticoat, and a beautiful warm blanket—only look at it, ma'am, it is fit for the greatest lady in the land to sleep under. And I have a hundred of coal every week while the cold weather lasts, which you know is a very great help to a poor body. In short, I want for nothing but a more contented and grateful heart."

Mrs. S.—"Pray what is your weekly income?"

Amy.—"I have three shillings a week; and that is more than many a poor creature has to live upon. Besides, my children are very good to me. They generally contrive to make up my rent among them; and would stint themselves to give me a bit if they knew I was in want; and one and another is very kind. I often get a few bones to boil down and make me a drop of broth, or a little skim-milk at the farmer's; and you know every little helps. Besides, though I am not so strong as I used to be, I can still earn a little myself; and my garden helps me out nicely; I have always greens and potatoes for my own use, besides onions and pot-herbs, and a little fruit and flowers to sell. Take one thing with another, I think hardly any one in the parish is better off than I am."

Mrs. S.—"Don't you find your house very cold?"

Amy.—"It was cold till my son nailed some list round the door to keep out the draught, and now it is as snug and comfortable as need be. The worst of it is, it is rather apt to smoke, but the wind does not always set one way, and then, perhaps, it does not smoke for a month together."

Mrs. S.—"It is a great matter to have a disposition to look at the best side of everything. I rejoice to see you so contented and cheerful."

Amy.—"I think it would be a great sin to be otherwise; besides, what have I to make me discontented? Where one is better off, a hundred are worse. I often think the lines are fallen to me in pleasant places. I have a goodly heritage. The bible only promises bread and water, and I have generally better fare than that; and then, let my fare be what it will, I have the precious bible to comfort and refresh me. I often think of what it says in Proverbs,—‘When thou goest, it shall lead thee; when thou sleepest, it shall keep thee; and when thou awakest, it shall talk with thee.’ While I have my bible I don’t know what it is to be dull."

Mrs. S.—"Is your eye-sight pretty good?"

Amy.—"Not so good as it has been; but our minister was so kind as to give me a pair of spectacles, which help me wonderfully. I have heard of a minister,* who was preaching to a large congregation, and was a long time wiping his glasses before he could read the text; the people looked up to see if any thing was the matter, and he said, ‘You that can read your bible without glasses, bless God for it—I bless him that I can read it with them.’ And I desire to say the same. Besides, my children and grand-children often come in and read a chapter to me; and then, in course of time, one gets a great deal of scripture treasured up in the mind, and that serves to go to in darkness and dim-sightedness."

* Rev. J. Berridge.

Mrs. S. “ Well, is there nothing I can do for your comfort? You seem to be more independent than many people who possess thousands.”

Amy.—“ Thank you, ma'am. If you will please to read me a chapter, that is my greatest comfort; and it always sounds better if it is read by a good scholar, that knows just how to speak the words properly.”

Mrs. S.—“ I think I must read the fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians, and I feel very thankful that you are enabled to understand and relish it.”

The verses to which Mrs. Sutton particularly alluded are these :—“ Let your moderation be known unto all men : the Lord is at hand. Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your heart and mind through Christ Jesus,” (ver. 5—7.) “ Not that I speak in respect of want; for I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content. I know both how to be abased, and I know how to abound: every where, and in all things, I am instructed, both to be full and to be hungry, both to abound and to suffer need. I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me,” (ver. 11—13.) “ My God shall supply all your need, according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus,” (ver. 19.)

Mrs. S.—“ Well, I must now bid you farewell; and, though you seem to want nothing; I hope you will find a use for this trifle, which I wish to leave with you as an expression of my christian regard.”

Amy.—"O, thank you, ma'am, a thousand times. This will just make up enough, with what I have saved, to buy me a new pair of shoes, which I really am in want of."

Mrs. S.—"If you should at any time be unwell, or in want, I hope you will not hesitate to let me know, that I may have the pleasure of ministering to your necessities and comforts."

Amy.—"Thank you, ma'am; I will make bold to send if I should be in need; and I pray the Lord to reward you for your goodness, and to make me truly sensible of his great goodness to me in thus spreading my table, and causing my cup to run over. Surely, goodness and mercy have followed me, and shall follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever."

To these contrasted characters, I will add a few maxims and sayings which I have, at different times, gathered on christian contentment and cheerfulness:—

"Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content."

"Godliness with contentment is great gain."

"A contented mind is a continual feast."

"A cheerful countenance doeth good like medicine."

"Let not thine heart envy sinners, but be thou in the fear of the Lord all the day long."

"Better bring down thy mind to thy condition, than have thy condition brought up to thy mind."

"Bless God for what you have, and trust God for what you want."

"We must obey the revealed will of God, and then be resigned to his providential will;

committing our souls to his keeping, and submitting ourselves to his disposal."

"Neither content nor discontent arises from the outward condition, but from the inward disposition. If a man is not content in the state in which he is, he would not be content in any state in which he would wish to be."

"Humility is the mother of contentment; think lowly of your deservings, and then you will think highly of your receivings. They that deserve nothing should be content with any thing. The deeper our self-abhorrence, the easier will be our self-resignation. He has the sweetest enjoyment of God's mercies, who feels himself unworthy of the least of them."

Isaac Walton, himself a man of a very cheerful, contented spirit, relates the following anecdote: "I knew a man that had health and riches, and several houses, all beautiful and well furnished, and would be often troubling himself and his family to remove from one of them to another. On being asked by a friend why he removed so often from one house to another, he replied, 'It was in order to find content in some of them.' But his friend, knowing his temper, told him, if he would find content in any of his houses, he must leave *himself* behind, for *content can never dwell but with a meek and quiet soul.*"

The following reasons may be assigned, why a christian should be content with little.

1. Nature wants but little. A little simple food, and plain raiment, and homely shelter, and all for a little while; this is all that man really needs, and all that he possesses beyond it, is but the beholding of it with his eyes. King George the

third, walking out early one morning, met a lad at the stable-door, and asked him, "Well, boy, what do you do? what do they pay you?" "I help in the stable," replied the lad, "but I have nothing but victuals and clothes." "Be content," replied the king, "I have no more." All that the richest possess beyond food, raiment, and habitation, they have but the keeping, or the disposing, not the present enjoyment of. A ploughboy who thinks and feels correctly, has enough to make him contented; and, if a king have a discontented spirit, he will find some plea for indulging it. Nature is content with little, and grace with less; but luxury is seldom, and lust never, satisfied.

2. Outward possessions are insufficient; a man's life consists not in the abundance of the things that he possesses. A good man is satisfied in himself, and a wicked man cannot be satisfied at all; his breast is like the troubled sea, which cannot rest, whose waves cast up mire and dirt. There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked. Outward things can neither make a man happy or miserable. Ahab was discontented on a throne; Paul and Silas were happy in a dungeon.

3. Our own unworthiness should make us contented with what we possess. Wherefore should a living man complain? a sinner has no right, and a saint has no reason.

4. A christian has enough in possession and in prospect of spiritual blessings to make him contented and happy, whatever be his outward circumstances. He is a son of God; an heir of glory; and he is going home: a mean lodging or a rough road need not greatly discompose him.

5. The providence of God orders all things for

a believer, and has engaged to order all in the very best manner. He need not fear being neglected, for his God is attentive even to the falling of a sparrow. He need not be anxious about food and raiment, for his Father knows that he has need of these things, and has promised that bread shall be given him, and his water shall be sure, and that all things shall work together for his good.

6. If we have but little in this world, we may content ourselves with the reflection that it is safer to have little than much. Many have been ruined by prosperity. Many have gone to hell in state; wearing purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day: and “how hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God!” Very wise was the prayer of Agur, “Give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me.”

7. Christians should be content, because time is short; and if time is short, trouble cannot be long. Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning. These *light* afflictions are but for a *moment*, and then comes an *eternal weight* of glory.

Christians should not merely be contented, but cheerful. It is a disgrace to their profession that they should go mourning from day to day, and hang down their heads like a bulrush. If they would honour religion, they should sing in the ways of the Lord, and let the world know that

“Religion never was designed
To make our pleasures less.”

“In all our conversation we should be lively, but not light; solid, but not sad.”

“When first New England was planted, the settlers met with many difficulties and hardships,

as is necessarily the case when a civilized people attempt to establish themselves in a wilderness-country. Being piously disposed, they sought relief from heaven, by laying their wants and distresses before the Lord in frequent set days of fasting and prayer. Constant meditation, and discourse on the subject of their difficulties, kept their minds gloomy and discontented; and, like the children of Israel, there were many disposed even to return to that Egypt which persecution had determined them to abandon.

“At length, when it was proposed in the assembly to proclaim another fast, a farmer, of plain sense, rose and remarked, that the inconveniences they suffered, and concerning which they had so often wearied Heaven with their complaints, were not so great as might have been expected, and were diminishing every day as the colony strengthened; that the earth began to reward their labours, and to furnish liberally for their sustenance; that the seas and rivers were full of fish, the air sweet, the climate wholesome; above all, they were in the full enjoyment of liberty, civil and religious. He therefore thought, that reflecting and conversing on these subjects would be more comfortable, as tending to make them more contented with their situation; and that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the Divine Being, if, instead of a fast, they should proclaim a thanksgiving. His advice was taken; and from that day to this they have in every year observed circumstances of public happiness sufficient to furnish employment for a thanksgiving-day, which is therefore constantly ordered and religiously observed.”*

* Franklin's Works.

CHAP. LIX.—HINTS FOR YOUNG PERSONS.

I HAVE frequently referred, and have reason to do it with thankfulness, to the kind solicitude discovered by my venerated friends on behalf of the young. Many of their sayings are deeply impressed on my mind, and many excellent advices on the subject I have copied out from books which they have either lent me or read in my presence. I most earnestly pray that, through the influences of the Holy Spirit, they may be deeply impressed on the minds of every one of my children.

“Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth.”—The present is certainly the best time, and may be the *only* time. Remember God in your youth, and he will not forget, or forsake, or cast you off in the time of old age.

If you wish to be certain of finding God, seek him in youth; for he loves those that love him, and those that seek him early shall find him.

If you wish to be truly honourable, be truly religious; for riches and honour are with her; yea, durable riches and righteousness.

If you wish to have a good portion on earth, seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and then all other things (good and needful) will be added thereunto.

If you wish to be eminent in piety, be early pious. Obadiah feared the Lord *from his youth*, and he feared him *greatly*. He that would reap the honour of being an *old disciple*, must sow the seed in being a *young disciple*. The youngest of Christ's apostles was the *beloved* apostle.

If you wish to make your parents happy, live betimes in the fear of God ; for the father of the righteous shall greatly rejoice ; and he that begetteth a wise son, shall have joy of him. Thy father and thy mother shall be glad, and she that bare thee shall rejoice. My son, if thine heart be wise, my heart shall rejoice, even mine ; but a foolish son is a grief to his father, and bitterness to her that bare him.

If you wish to escape the snares and pollutions of evil society, be religious betimes. Cultivate those principles which will give you a distaste for the society of the ungodly, and which will deter them from soliciting yours.

Some holy persons, brought to a knowledge of God in later years, have through the remainder of life bitterly regretted that their youth was spent in the society of the thoughtless and ungodly ; for though that evil society was forsaken, it left recollections which polluted and harassed the mind, and stuck to it like the stains to the walls of a leprous house. The only way to avoid this is, to grow up in happy ignorance of the words and ways of evil society. It is a great thing to be enabled to resist when sinners entice ; but it is still more for the peace of the soul never to have been near the path of the wicked and the way of evil men ; but to have been a companion of those only who fear the Lord and keep his commandments.

If you wish to possess that which will wisely guide you in all your future engagements and connexions, and fit you to be useful as you pass through life, be early religious. "The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom ; a good understanding have all they that do his commandments. Then

shalt thou walk in the way safely, and thy foot shall not stumble."

If you wish to have a friend that may be depended upon, seek the friendship of God—the only Friend who *never* forsakes, who *never* dies, who is *never* unable or unwilling to befriend to the full extent of our need. There is a Friend, that loveth at all times; that sticketh closer than a brother; that is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever; and able to do for you exceeding abundantly above all that you can ask or think. Secure his friendship in early life.

If you wish always to have something at hand that can comfort and support you in time of trouble, this is it—early piety; the love of God shed abroad in your heart by the power of the Holy Ghost; a good hope, through grace, of an heavenly inheritance, and a firm conviction that all present things work together for good.

If you wish to be ready for death, come when it may, be early religious. Grace in the heart is oil in the lamp, that will light us through the valley of the shadow of death. The severest blasts and storms cannot put it out; but the great concern is, to have the lamp filled and lit in good time; not to be running about to seek it when the call is upon us to go forth.

If you wish to have large capacities for the enjoyment of heaven, be early pious. All who are admitted to heaven will be happy; but we are led to conclude there will be different capacities for happiness, and, therefore, different degrees. Growth in grace on earth, is growth in capacity for heavenly enjoyment. Then he whose heart is earliest opened for the reception of Divine grace

and continues most expanding, is likely to be a large partaker of the bliss of heaven.

The following suggestions ought to be deeply impressed on the minds of youth :—

1. Choose God for your portion. God alone can make you happy ; but all the world cannot make you happy without God.

2. Consider that by nature you are dead in trespasses and sins ; a child of wrath, a stranger, and an enemy to God. Labour to be sensible of this, and let the sinfulness of your nature be your greatest burden.

3. Remember that Christ Jesus is your way to God. Justification, pardon, and acceptance with God, are by faith in him. Sanctification and a new nature are by the power of his Spirit. Let Christ, therefore, be precious to your souls. Labour for true faith in him. Take him for your Lord and Saviour. Submit to his commands in all things, and rest your soul upon him for reconciliation and peace with God. Open your heart to the motions of his Holy Spirit, Welcome that principle of a holy and divine life ; improve his motions, follow his drawings, and by no means grieve him.

4. Be speedy in your repentance, and diligent in your endeavours after holiness. Know the time of God's gracious visitation. Consider that life is short and altogether uncertain. To defer one day may be your everlasting undoing.

5. Endeavour to be truly and thoroughly religious, and be not discouraged at the difficulties of it. God's grace shall be sufficient for your help. His promises shall be your sweet encouragement. Peace of conscience, and communion with God

shall be your ever present cordial. The troubles and pains of religion shall be but short, and your reward shall be glorious and eternal.

6. Devote your young and blooming years to the love and service of your God and Saviour. The first-fruits are the most acceptable :

“ A flower, when offered in the bud,
Is no vain sacrifice.”

Grudge not that the vain delights and sinful pleasures of youth should be lost. They shall be exchanged for spiritual delights, which are more excellent, inward, and lasting.

7. Remember you must give an account to God of your youth as well as of your age. It will be no excuse, if you be found in your sins, to say, “ I was but young.” He that is old enough to sin, is old enough for hell. You cannot make sure of God's love, an interest in Christ, and the salvation of your soul, too soon. It may be too late, but can never be too early.

8. Let those who have been piously instructed remember, that they cannot have that pleasure in sin which others may. They know better. They sin against light and conviction. Conscience will mix gall with their honey. When they go to prayer in the evening, or, if they neglect that, when upon their bed, alone, retired, in the dark, or in a thunder-storm, conscience will read sad lectures to them, and make them review all the pleasures of sin with bitterness.

9. Repentance and conversion are easiest in youth. Sin is not so deeply rooted ; Satan not so strongly fortified ; grace not so much slighted ; the Spirit not so much grieved ; the conscience not so much hardened.

10. Early conversion, as it is most easy, so it is also least questionable. It is little for a man to renounce the world when he is just forced to leave it; or to forsake the pleasures of sin when he has no longer the ability to pursue them. But when the bloom and strength of youth are given to God, when the world is full before it, it then appears plain that God is loved for himself; that Christ is preferred above the flesh, and grace above the sweetest delights in the world.

Colonel Gardiner, who had been piously educated, but had awfully wandered into the ways of licentiousness and profanity, was so remarkable for gaiety and wit, while in company, that his gay companions used to distinguish him by the epithet of "The happy rake;" but, by his own confession, so far was he from being happy, that he has often, on seeing a dog enter the room, groaned in spirit, "O that I were that dog!" The Rev. Mr. Cecil bears a similar testimony;—though in company he was resolved to maintain the character of a man of spirit, who had thrown off the trammels of the nursery, yet his heart was corroded by a secret whispering, "However you may bluster, you are wrong, and you know it. You know there is such a thing as religion. You know that your mother is right, and you are wrong."

CHAP. LX.—RULES FOR DAILY CONDUCT.

For the government of the conduct the following rules are important.

1. Make the word of God the rule of all you do.
2. Whatever you do, do it in the strength of

Christ. Without Christ you can do nothing. Of yourself you cannot even think a good thought, but you may do all things through Christ strengthening you. Nature is a dry root of goodness ; no gracious actions spring from it. Grace depends on continual supplies from Christ, as of sap from the root, or heat from the sun. Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might, and then nothing shall be too hard for you. Mountains shall melt to plains, and valleys be filled up. All things are possible to him that believes and relies upon the power to which nothing is impossible.

3. As we are to act by the power of Christ, so we are to present our services for acceptance in the name of Christ. The best we can do needs his intercession, blood, and merits, to render it acceptable to God. In the Lord have we righteousness and strength.

4. Whatever you do, do all to the glory of God. Selfishness is the natural idolatry of the human heart. The design and tendency of religion is to take it off, and set it upon God. That duty which does not begin and end with God is no part of godliness. Self must be entirely cast down, and God alone exalted.

By these points let every action be examined. By whose *rule* have I acted ? In whose *strength* have I acted ? In whose *name* have I acted ? For whose *glory* have I acted ? What faith, humility, self-denial, love to God and Christ has there been in my actions ?

5. To spend every day well, let your waking thoughts be with God ; let your fervent prayers ascend in the name of Christ ; let the word of God be the man of your counsel ; let the fear of

God be always before your eyes. In all your actions let integrity and uprightness preserve you, as those who wait on God. Set a watch over your lips, and a guard upon your spirit, that you be not provoked to wrath, nor speak unadvisedly with your lips.

At night review the actions of the day. Give to God the glory of what has been good ; take shame to yourself for what has been evil. Review the dispensations of God's providences, and consider their special meaning and application. Acknowledge the mercies of God received through the day. Submit to the afflictions laid upon you. Desire a fresh application to your conscience of the blood of sprinkling ; and commit yourselves afresh to the mercy and protection of God through Jesus Christ ; that you may be preserved through the slumbers of the night, and be permitted to wake in peace, whether it be in earth or heaven.*

CHAP. LXI.—DECISION IN RELIGION.

THERE are many persons who seem well inclined towards religion, but who linger at the threshold, and cannot quite make up their minds to renounce the world, and to take up with the "one thing needful."

They frequent the house of God, and seem to listen with devout attention and interest, but *now and then* their place is empty. On some *particular occasion* they receive a sunday party, or go on a sunday excursion ; they do one thing which

* Mason's Select Remains.

their conscience disapproves to oblige a good customer, and another rather than give offence to a rich relation, and another in compliance with the urgent request of some gay companion: This is a truly miserable and dangerous state in which to be found. Such people have just enough religion to lessen the pleasures of sin, but not enough to strengthen and cheer them in abandoning those pleasures—enough to make life restless and apprehensive, but not enough to render trials or death safe or easy. “How long halt ye between two opinions?” If religion is any thing it is every thing. Either settle in your own mind that you have found something more valuable than religion, or else resolve to part with whatever is necessary to secure the possession of that pearl of great price. Either satisfy yourself that you can be safe and happy without yielding to the restraints of religion, or else go into it with all your heart. Turn your back upon the world, and go determinately and steadily on in the ways of religion; then, and then only, will you find them to be ways of pleasantness and paths of peace.

Without decision of character in religion, there can be neither stability nor security. How many pleasing, hopeful, promising, well-inclined young persons, have been altogether drawn aside from ways of religion into the paths of sin, for want of *making up their minds* on the right side of the question! A hesitating, lingering character, is sure to be marked by the seducer and destroyer of men, and is almost sure to become his prey. He who is *almost* persuaded to be a christian, is in the greatest danger of perishing for want of being *altogether* so. In the time of Noah, we may con-

clude that many lingered near the ark, and looked at it, and resolved to ask admission into it; but while they hesitated, the door was shut, and the flood came and destroyed them all.

Those who would secure the advantages of religion, and partake its solid enjoyments, must enter into it with all their heart and soul; then every duty will be easy, and every sacrifice light. There will be real peace and satisfaction of mind, in a conscious possession of that which is worth all the world, and which the world can neither give nor take away.

CHAP. LXII.—CONSISTENCY WITH RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

“WHAT do ye more than others?” is a question which both the church and the world will feel themselves at liberty often to propose to every one who makes a profession of religion; and it is a question which every professor ought frequently and impartially to propose to himself.

He who professes religion says that he acts upon higher principles, and is impelled by nobler motives, and sustained by higher strength, and cheered by sweeter enjoyments, and animated by brighter prospects, than persons in general. Then, surely, it is to be expected that his conduct should be more blameless, upright, and exemplary, than those who make no such profession.

Well do I remember the endeavours of my honoured friends, the Suttons, to awaken the young to a serious concern about their souls' best interests; and well also do I recollect, when

such interest was excited, when any began to take delight in reading the scriptures, in attending public worship, and in engaging in sunday-school teaching, or missionary collecting, how they used to urge upon them the necessity of consistency and circumspection in all their deportment.

To some young ones, brought to an acquaintance with religion, of which their parents, as yet, remained ignorant, they would say, "Now, if your parents won't read christianity in the bible, nor hear it from the pulpit, they must see it in your life and conduct. There must be a marked difference in your behaviour now, from what it was before you professed religion. You are not accused of being disobedient, unkind, or ill-behaved, but there must now be a refinement, a delicacy, a tenderness in your obedience, worthy of those who do it as unto the Lord and not unto men. Your conduct must be such as to constrain those around you to say, 'It is not whim or perverseness, or mere outside show, that makes them forsake the company and the ways of the world, and choose those of religion—no; they certainly are *sincere* in what they profess; and surely it cannot be a bad religion that makes them so much better than they used to be before they professed it.'"

One of our poor neighbours, a sharp-tempered woman, who led her husband a weary life, and violently used her poor children, received great attention from our kind friends, in a long illness. Their instructions were blessed in awakening her concern and softening her heart. As she recovered from her illness, great was their anxiety that her future conduct might be such as to adorn religion.

Mrs. Sutton spoke to her in this manner : “ Well, Martha, I hope you begin to love prayer, and find the sweetness of communion with God. It will be your desire in future to devote time to the exercises of religion ; but, remember, this time must be *redeemed* by industry, good management, and self-denial, not *robbed* from your duties to your family. Your husband must find his home more cleanly and comfortable than ever, his wishes and comforts more promptly and kindly attended to, his children kept in better order. Be sure you never forget to pray for the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit ; there is nothing that more adorns religion in the eyes of those who have not embraced it. There must be no more bitter words with your husband ; no more violence with your children. If your husband is vexatious, or unreasonable, or unkind, you must always have ready a soft answer, which turns away wrath. With your children you must be at once firm and mild, and then they will mind you ten times more than when you beat or scolded them. It is thus that, by your good conversation, you will recommend the religion you profess. Your temper will be often rising, and you will have hard work to keep it down ; but if you constantly seek strength from God, his strength will be made perfect in your weakness ; and the power of religion will be displayed in the conquest it enables you to maintain over your easily besetting sin.”

To one of my brothers, then an apprentice, Mr. Sutton said, “ Now, young man, you profess to be a partaker of the grace of God, which bringeth salvation ; and it must teach you not only to deny ungodliness, but also worldly lusts, and to live

soberly, righteously, and godly in the present world. Young men under its influence must learn to be sober-minded. I hope you will no longer have an inclination for the society or the pleasures of those who fear not God. I hope and believe that the light song, the public-house jest, the impure word or action, would be odious in your esteem; but this is not all; you must be more than ever diligent and devoted to your master's interests—be no eye-servant, but one who acts as if the master were always present. There must be no pert, sullen, or grudging answer, but with good-will you must do service as unto the Lord."

There was a very industrious, saving couple, who lived in a cottage belonging to farmer West. They were religious people, very constant in attending on the means of grace, and brought up their children in a sober, orderly manner. It need hardly be said, that they were reputed very honest people—for there cannot be a religious person who is not honest—but there was a sort of self-love and covetousness indulged, which, though it might not be exactly called dishonesty, yet went far enough to sully the brightness of their religious profession, and gave occasion to their master and fellow-servants to remark, that "religious people generally take pretty good care of themselves." Such sneers ought not to be brought against religion: if they are false, great is the guilt of those who utter them; but if religious people, in any degree, give occasion for them, they are guilty, in a degree, of religious inconsistency; for they profess to be governed not only by the first great commandment, but by the second, which is like unto it "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thy-

self," and " Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

To the cottage inhabited by these people there was a large garden attached, half of which they cultivated for their master, and half for themselves. They had also the care of the poultry for their master, and kept poultry of their own. Now, it was observed that the fattest chickens and the largest eggs were carried to market on their own account, and the smallest sent for the use of their master's family; and that the finest cabbage, brocoli, and onions, were on their side of the garden. There was not *much* difference in the general appearance of the garden, but enough to convince a keen observer, that there was *rather* more labour bestowed on one half than the other, that the ground was *rather* better manured, and that the best of the plants and flowers found their way to that side. Now, who could say this was direct dishonesty? and yet, who could help feeling that it was *selfishness*, very unworthy of the professors of religion?

Then, again, the man in question was paid by his master regular day-wages. It is not said that he did not go to work *pretty nearly* at the appointed time, but then he had first been labouring two or three hours for himself, and every allotted hour of refreshment he was again toiling away at his own concerns; and surely, industry and early rising are highly commendable, yet even these may be carried so far, as to involve a species of dishonesty. If a man's time is paid for, he is bound not merely to spend the stipulated hours on his master's ground, but to allow himself sufficient repose to bring his full vigour to the task;

and, unless employed and paid at task-work, it can hardly be reckoned just that he should spend the best part of his strength on his own business, and go to his master's work half wearied and exhausted.

What little things mark the character! and what improper views are formed of religion, under the impression that it sanctions all the conduct of its professors! Another labourer of farmer West's made no profession of religion; yet there was more frankness, strict integrity, and cheerful good-will in his services: and it is greatly to be feared that the farmer was hardened in his indifference to religion, and almost led to conclude that a man is better without it than with it, by observing in the professor of religion those little meannesses, of which an honest, generous man, who made no such profession, would have been utterly ashamed. Another fact, which led him to this false and dangerous conclusion was, the detection of his dairy maid in regularly handing out cream at the dairy window for the washerwoman's tea, without her mistress's knowledge. The girl who was guilty of this, and several other sly, dirty tricks, made a great pretence of being religious, and was very clamorous for liberty to enjoy her religious privileges, even to a degree incompatible with the discharge of her ordinary duties. "Well," said the farmer, "I am sick to death of religious servants; and, if I can have my will, there shall never come another into my service." In consequence of this prejudice, several deserving persons were kept out of the farmer's employ, solely because they were known to be religious: and what is still worse, the honest farmer and his honest man flattered

themselves that they should do exceedingly well without religion; and went on in the self-satisfying delusion to the end of their days.

Very different was the effect produced by the conduct of a truly consistent apprentice. This youth was awakened to deep concern about the interests of his immortal soul; and a striking change was manifested in his general conduct. His parents regarded this change as a heavy calamity, fully expecting that by thus taking to serious religion their son would be unfitted for common duties, and would neglect his worldly interests. In the hope of preventing these evils, they determined to remove him from the society and connexions which had thus, in their esteem, ruined him, and to place him apprentice in another town. The lad willingly complied with the wishes of his parents, and declared his readiness to obey his master and mistress, and to serve their interests to the utmost of his power; but that he must stipulate for liberty to serve God according to the dictates of his conscience on the sabbath. His parents, thinking that opposition in this particular might defeat the whole scheme, begged that for the present he might be indulged; observing, that when once the indentures were signed, the master might oppose his folly, if he were not wholly cured of it. "Nay," said the master, "if he minds my business, I shall not interfere with his religion, provided he does not bring it home to turn the heads of my family."

At this time the master and mistress, and their family, lived in total ignorance of God, and neglect of his worship. They had some confused idea that it was a very bad thing to have too much

religion ; and as this was alleged to be the failing of their new apprentice, they expected to find him proud, morose, and insolent. Nothing, however, could be farther from the truth : a more diligent, faithful, civil, obliging lad they had never seen, and withal so cheerful and contented, that it was a pleasure to do any thing for him, or to have any thing done by him. The master and mistress, notwithstanding their prejudices, could not help approving and loving him ; and the little children, too young to share the prejudice, clung fondly round his knee, or climbed his chair in the evening, to hear a pretty story or to enjoy a merry jump.

At the time appointed his father came over to bind him, if approved. All parties expressed themselves satisfied and willing.

“ And how is it,” asked the father, “ about his religion ? ” “ O,” replied the master and mistress, “ we have not seen any thing at all of that. He is always minding his business, and always cheerful and happy.” True enough, they had not seen his religion, which, like the roots of a tree, lay hid in his heart ; and it had not yet occurred to them that all this good conduct and cheerful, pleasant temper were the natural results of it, just as much as the leaves, and blossoms, and fruits of the tree.

Several months elapsed. The youth continued steady, faithful, and diligent in business : but, at the same time, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. He never neglected his duty to his master ; but he delighted to redeem time for the service of his God ; and on the sabbath, especially, it was observed that no proposal of pleasure could seduce

him from the house of his God, or the sacred retirement of his chamber.

At length the mistress said to her husband, "Well, I cannot imagine what there is so much amiss in John's religion. I am determined some day to go and hear for myself." She did accordingly. She was impressed with the solemnity of the worship, and the sacred truths she heard enforced; and she went again and again, first taking one child with her and then another; and all seemed pleasingly surprised at what was so new to them. At length she ventured to propose to her husband to have a cold dinner on the Sundays, that she might be enabled to attend public worship in the morning. This proposal aroused his suspicion and anger. "No," said he; "I work hard all the week; it is hard indeed if I can't enjoy myself on a Sunday. If this is what your religion comes to, I will soon put a stop to it." He declared she should attend public worship no more; but was at last won over by the gentle persuasion of his wife and his apprentice, first to go once—just once—and hear for himself. He went, and from that time, so far from attempting to hinder others, he became himself a constant attendant in the house of prayer—a diligent inquirer after salvation. The aspect of the whole family became changed. Family worship was established; family order maintained; children trained up in the way they should go; and servants instructed to keep the commands of the Lord: and all these blessed effects might be traced, under God, to the steady, unobtrusive, consistent piety of an apprentice boy, who adorned the doctrine of God his Saviour in all things.

Nor was he left without hope that his prayers were heard, and his endeavours succeeded on behalf of those still nearer and dearer to himself. The opposition of his parents was in time subdued. They often took sweet counsel with the child they had so bitterly censured, and walked to the house of God in company, entertaining the delightful hope of a happy meeting at last in the house eternal in the heavens.

Let all who profess piety be thus humble, consistent, modest, uniform, and exemplary. Let their religion be rather seen and felt than heard. If heard, let it rather be in the gentle expostulation of love, than in angry reproach and clamorous disputation. True religion will regulate the whole deportment and temper; it will teach its subjects to walk in wisdom and in kindness; and it will lodge a testimony in the bosoms of observers, that there is such a thing as true religion; that it is a blessed thing; and that those they observe really possess it. Thus will they be constrained, by your good works which they behold, to glorify your Father which is in heaven.

CHAP. LXIII.—INSTABILITY IN RELIGION.

“BEWARE of itching ears,” was a caution frequently given by our venerable friends, especially to young and ardent professors of religion.

About two miles from our village, a minister preached, who was famous for saying wonderful, new, and startling things, such as proved very attractive to those who had a smattering of religion, but who were but scantily and superficially

instructed in its general scope and bearings, and thus were ready to be carried about with every wind of doctrine. This minister was famous for crying down all the neighbouring ministers as dry, dark, cold, and legal. He dwelt much on those matters about which the bible says but little; laid down his assertions with great positiveness; and regarded all who questioned them as opposers of the truth. He was much more concerned to bring people up to a set round of expressions, or to high-flown notions and impressions of personal revelations and assurances, than to lead them to examine the scriptures humbly and impartially; and, as new-born babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that they might grow thereby. This person made a great noise for a time, and had many hearers and many followers. *Some*, previously altogether unacquainted with the gospel, were drawn together by curiosity to hear some new thing. Of these, some went away to ridicule sacred things which had been set before them, clothed in rash and coarse expressions; *others* took up a hasty profession of a cheap religion, which required little more than the adopting a few set phrases, eagerly following their leader through thick and thin, and bitterly denouncing all who followed not with them.

There were others who had begun to run well, but who, on listening to the instruction that causeth to err, were soon transformed from humble, modest learners, to self-conceited and censorious disputants, and such as caused their best friends to weep and to stand in doubt and dread of them.

Very few there were who had resisted—still fewer who had not been tried with the bait—"Do

go and hear him, if it is only for once. You never heard such a preacher in your life. How can you know what it is, if you have never heard him ? ”

Among others, I was pressed by two young friends to go and hear this “ new light,” as he was called. One of these young friends had frequently been, and was wrapped up in her new teacher, and spoke with contempt of those to whom she had formerly listened with reverence, delight, and profit. The other young person had been once ; she scarcely knew what to think ; from some things she had heard her mind revolted ; but he said many things that were very good. Her companion observed, that it would be uncandid to condemn for one hearing, or for a few expressions that she might not approve or understand. She ought to go again, and then she would be better able to judge for herself. Thus she was induced to go again and again ; every time her mind becoming increasingly unsettled, and unable to profit by the more sober ministrations of her own pastor. She could no longer find spiritual enjoyment in reading the bible, because, by the new friends with whom she had associated herself, she was taught to read it for other objects than those for which it was given. She did not read that she might be made wise unto salvation, and use it as a light to mark the daily path of duty, but that she might learn to speculate and dispute, and support a certain set of opinions by a few detached passages of scripture, without regard to the general bearing and practical tendency of the whole. I knew these persons many years, and I lived to see the former altogether abandon her religious

profession and attendance on the means of grace. I have heard that she could even utter scoffs at religion ; but I cannot bear to admit the thought. The latter was, I believe, a really conscientious woman ; but I question if she ever after that period knew much real enjoyment of religion. She was like a bird that had wandered from its nest, and had forsaken her own satisfaction and comfort. She looked shy at her minister, and fancied that he looked shy upon her, or that his ordinary admonitions and cautions were-intended as public reproofs of her. Then she would absent herself awhile, and try some other place of worship ; or come only occasionally when a stranger preached. By and by she would be convinced that the fault was in herself. Then her mind would be harassed and distressed with apprehensions that she had never known the grace of God in truth. Her own course afforded her no satisfaction. She had too real and deep a concern about her soul to be satisfied with the bold assurance and enthusiastic impressions of which some of her acquaintance boasted, and on which they were content to risk their eternal all ; yet she could rarely divest herself of all other associations, and venture simply as a poor perishing sinner on the mercy of God in Jesus Christ. To the end of her days she was tossed about with winds of doctrine and changeableness of frames. We hope she was saved, though it was "*so as by fire*" or shipwreck. She certainly did not enjoy that *abundant entrance* into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, which is generally reserved as the especial privilege of those who have held fast the profession of their faith without wavering,

and whose religion has been more eminently that of the heart and life, than that of the head and tongue.

For myself I am thankful to say, that on the occasion to which I have referred, I was thrown into the way of my good friends in Hawthorn Lane, and was induced to ask their judicious advice, and to abide by it.

"Mary," said Mr. Sutton, "why is it that you wish to go and hear this Mr. ——?"

"I don't know, sir, but almost every body does so; and I have been very much persuaded."

"Do those who persuade you think more highly of him than of our own minister?"

"Yes, sir, they say he is a wonderful way before him."

"Mary, I believe you read your bible?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you pray that God will assist you to understand it?"

"Yes, sir."

"You constantly hear our minister. Do you ever hear him say any thing but what he proves from scripture?"

"O no, sir."

"When he proves any thing from one part of scripture, does it ever seem to contradict another part of scripture? For instance, when he proves that sinners are justified by faith, without works; does it lead you to suppose that it is no matter whether we perform good works or not?"

"No, sir, because he takes such pains to show how it all agrees together, and sets us examining from one part of the bible to another, and so helps us to understand the whole."

“Is there any doctrine of scripture that you *never* hear explained?”

“No, sir; I have often minded that if any thing puzzles me, I am almost sure to hear something about it just afterwards.”

“And do you find that the word you hear is suitable to the state and feelings of your heart?—I mean, when you are distressed with a sense of guilt and danger, do you find that you are directed to the way of salvation and comfort which the bible alone reveals? and when you are in doubt and perplexity, are you directed in the path of duty?”

“Yes, sir; I have constant reason to be thankful for what I hear in both these respects. I have often come with a drooping heart, and heard that which revived and cheered me; and I have often been roused to the performance of duty in which I had been negligent, or warned of snares and dangers of which I was quite heedless and unaware.”

“Then, Mary, do think again, and tell me for what object it is that you want to go elsewhere. It is not for greater edification, for you yourself readily admit, that the whole counsel of God is faithfully declared and profitably explained to you. You own you are well off; then, according to the saying, do be content, and let well alone. Mere curiosity is not a worthy motive; nor ought you to be satisfied with asking what *harm* you shall get in going. This question, perhaps, is easier asked than answered. But rather ask, what real *good* am I likely to gain there, of which I am at present destitute? Else, if you forsake the solid wholesome food with which your soul is at present nourished, there is great reason

to fear that you may be left to feed on husks which will not satisfy, or to delight in luscious but unwholesome doctrines, which would tend to surfeit, intoxicate, and poison your soul."

Mr. Sutton's words had great weight with me; and I resolved not to go with my young friends that evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutton afterwards spoke a great deal about the matter; they seemed to know something of the minister and his connexions. Both of them said they should be exceedingly sorry to entertain an injurious thought themselves, much more to prejudice others against a good and faithful minister; but from what they knew of this gentleman's sentiments—I believe he had printed a book or two—and from the effects they had seen produced by his preaching, they could not but consider his doctrines as having a dangerous tendency. They hoped, however, he might be altered since they heard about him before, and wished they could receive the testimony of some judicious and impartial person. At length, Mrs. Sutton said, "What do you think of sending our old cook and gardener? though they are not educated persons, they both possess sound discernment; they are well established in the truths of the gospel, not likely to be unsettled themselves, or to bring an unkind report; and yet their testimony might be very useful to younger and less experienced persons." Mr. Sutton approved the proposal; accordingly, old cook was called in. "Cook," said Mrs. Sutton, "it is a fine afternoon, should you like to take a walk over to —, and hear Mr. —, the new minister? He is said to be a fine preacher." "Thank you, ma'am, if

you please, I will go. I love to hear any minister who preaches the precious gospel." "Then," said Mr. S. "ask Robert, the gardener, to go with you, and take care of you. I dare say he will have no objection." "Oh no, sir, he will be glad of the opportunity. He loves to hear what is good, and will be very glad to know that good is doing to others."

When they were gone, Mr. Sutton observed that he thought it a very different thing to trust two established, experienced christians, like them, from what it would be to encourage the young to hear what might unsettle and injure their minds.

On their return, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton inquired what was the text, and what account they could give of the sermon.

"Why, sir," said Robert, "if you want my account of the sermon, you must just let me give it in my own way. There was a great deal of it that might be very *true*, for what I knew; but then, to my mind, it was not worth hearing. Then there was a great deal very *new*, but this was not true. And then there was a great deal, but not so much as there might have been, if the others had been left out, that was both *good* and *true*, but this was not new. The gentleman spoke this just as if it was something of his own finding out, or at any rate as if it had never been preached from the days of the apostles to his own; but, I do assure you, sir, there was not a bit of it, but what you may find in the bible, and what we hear every sabbath of our lives."

"Well, cook, and what account do you give?"

"Why really, sir, I can't give much account about it, for try how I would to attend, it still

kept coming into my mind to pray that it might not do any harm. Even when the minister brought forward texts of scripture, they somehow seemed so put in the wrong place, I was afraid people would be taking comfort when they wanted reproof: and so I still kept saying in my heart, Lord, grant that it may not do any harm."

"Then, do you wish to go again, cook? or do you think you have heard enough for a fair trial?"

"Thank you, sir, I have no desire to go again. I only wish to go to the house of God for real profit; and as to trial, I think it does not become such as I to set up for triers; but if that were all, I think I have had enough for a trial. You remember, sir, what good Mr. Newton used to say, 'If a joint of tainted meat comes to table, one slice is a trial; there is no occasion to eat it through to prove that it ought to be sent away.'"

The sentiments of my older and more judicious friends prevailed over the enticements of my younger acquaintances; and from that hour to the present it has been my mercy constantly to find the house of prayer with which I was first connected, a house of food and satisfaction to my soul; and the sentiment I then adopted I have never seen reason to retract:

"Here would I find a settled rest,
While others go and come;
No more a stranger or a guest,
But like a child at home."

The above remarks chiefly apply to the folly of following preachers for the sake of hearing something new, and with an evident danger of hearing something questionable; but even where the

change is merely from one sound preacher to another, the love of novelty is in itself hazardous, and should be guarded against.

Every prudent christian will wish to have a *home*; a society on which he has established claims, and to which he is responsible; in which he has obligations to sustain, and duties to perform. This need not be his prison; yet he will seldom feel inclined to wander from it; while cherishing every feeling of good-will towards other denominations, and other congregations, he will habitually be found at home. Though he may sometimes miss an occasional excitement, such an individual will generally be found the most steadily growing, established, fruitful christian. "As a bird that wanders from his nest, so is a man that wanders from his place;" but "those that be planted in the house of the Lord, shall flourish in the courts of our God."

CHAP. LXIV.—CONCLUSION.

AFTER enjoying, for many years, the profitable society of my venerated friends, it was my privilege to attend the dying beds of each of them. Mrs. Sutton was for a long period extremely deaf, and very nearly blind; these privations, of course, cut off many sources of sacred enjoyment; yet she was enabled to maintain a delightful spirit of christian tranquillity and cheerfulness. She constantly attended the house of God; "for," said she, "the promise is not confined to my hearing; God can visit and comfort my soul, though my bodily senses are locked up"

She discovered the same cheerful, benevolent interest in the welfare of others, and, to the last, exerted herself in doing good to their bodies and their souls. I must not omit to mention one source of great delight in her hours of comparative destitution—that of having treasured up in her memory large stores of scripture, of holy sayings, and sacred poetry. To the last she entertained and instructed her friends with judicious sentiments, suitable cautions, and pointed anecdotes. She lived to see her children's children, and peace upon Israel; and came to her grave in a good old age, as a shock of corn in its season.

Mr. Sutton retained his full vigour and activity till within a few days of his death; when once he was seized with illness he sunk rapidly. He spoke little, but the following are a few of his sayings, which remain on my memory: "If I should recover, I hope to serve God and my fellow-creatures more than I have ever done before; but I do not expect to recover, and I am not anxious about it. It is all ordered—quite right—just when He pleases; He will strengthen and support me to bear his holy will; He will bring me safe through the valley of the shadow of death."—"I have not a single work on which to depend, and yet, I shall not be weighed in the balances and found wanting, for Christ is mine; I plead his righteousness and death; He is able to save, to the uttermost, all that come unto God by him."—"I am not able to talk much now, but those truths about which we have often conversed, I now find as firm as the pillars of heaven."—"My heart and my flesh fail; but

God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever."

When I closed the eyes of this excellent friend, and thought of the bliss into which his happy spirit had entered, methought I felt the full force of the sentiment, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."—"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

In putting together these hints and observations for the use of my children, it has been my desire ever to bear in my own mind, and to impress it on theirs, that the only source of real, genuine, abiding excellence of character, is true religion in the heart—a life of faith in the Son of God; and that wherever this genuine principle exists, it ought, and it will produce attention to whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report, in which there is any virtue and any praise.

"Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment, and every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil."

"Those things which ye have both learned, and received, and heard, and seen," in the truly consistent christian, "do, and the God of peace shall be with you." "And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds, through Christ Jesus."

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